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DAILY REPORT

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PRC ENVOY LING QING CALLS FOR ENHANCED UN ROLE

OW250304 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] San Francisco, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese permanent representative to the United Nations Ling Qing said here today that the United Nations should play a greater role in international affairs.

Speaking at a meeting in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the signing of the U.N. Charter, Ambassador Ling said that since the people of the world had all along focused their attention and placed their hopes on the United Nations, "it has become an important task for all of us to endeavor to make this organization play a better role in preserving world peace and promoting the cause of human progress against today's new historical background."

Forty years ago, China attended the signing of the U.N. Charter here as one of the founders of the international organization.

Ling Qing said that in the past 40 years, many colonies and semi-colonies in Asia, Africa and Latin America won national independence as a newly-emerging political force. They are playing an increasingly important role in the international affairs and steadily gaining their say and influence in the United Nations today.

Together with all the other peace-loving and justice-upholding countries in the world, he continued, they had made concerted efforts and persisted in their endeavor to turn the United Nations into an important forum and venue of activities for the implementation of the purposes and principles of the Charter, maintenance of world peace and security and promotion of international cooperation and development.

Ling Qing, who has been Chinese permanent representative for five years and is about to leave the post, said that despite its limitations and the fact that its performance could not be described as totally satisfactory, the United Nations had nonetheless done a good deal of useful work and made contributions in varying extents to easing off international conflicts, calling for disarmament, carrying out the process of decolonization, improving the North-South economic relations, and to tackling other global issues.

"The purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter have stood the test of time and displayed great vitality," he emphasized.

Ling pointed out that as the East-West confrontation remained tense, the North-South gap kept widening, and disputes, contradictions and conflicts continued to crop up, it has become a need of reality as called for by the developments of the world situation to strengthen the United Nations and promote multilateralism, he said.

In promoting multilateralism, said Ling, all countries should jointly observe the basic norms governing international relations, namely the basic principles of sovereign equality of all states, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and refrainment from the use of force as pronounced by the U.N. Charter.

He stressed that in today's world where justice and law were subjected to repeated breaches, "it is of special significance to strictly adhere to these principles and oppose in international relations the practice of the big bullying the small, the strong oppressing the weak and the rich exploiting the poor."

Over thirty years ago, the Chinese ambassador recalled, China jointly initiated with India and Burma the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence which were in full conformity with the basic principles of the Charter, he stressed.

"Facts have proved that as long as these principles are observed, all countries can live in harmony, engage in friendly cooperation and develop bilateral or multilateral exchanges irrespective of the similarities or differences in their social systems or stage of economic developments," he stated.

"On this solemn occasion of commemorating the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Charter," said Ling, it is therefore of pressing and practical significance to renew the historic responsibilities conferred on the permanent members of the Security Council for the maintenance of peace through concerted actions and reiterate that they must strictly adhere to the purposes and principles of the Charter and discharge in good faith their sacred responsibilities, he said.

Though the world had not been struck by disastrous global war in the past 40 years, he said, international situation remained turbulent and intranquil.

The current situation required the U.N. to make still more contributions to peace and development, two major issues in the contemporary world, he said.

Referring to China's basic national policies, Ling Qing said that China now going all out in its drive for socialist modernization, sincerely hopes for a prolonged peaceful international environment.

"China naturally attaches great importance to the promotion of multilateralism and the strengthening of the United Nations and she has adopted a consistently constructive and positive approach towards these issues," he stated.

Commission Plans UN Festival

OW250640 Beijing XINHUA in English 0632 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA) -- China has set up a commission to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations which falls on October 24 this year. State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian is director of the commission. The four vice-directors of the commission are Zheng Tuobin, Hu Sheng, Huan Xiang and Qian Qichen.

The set-up of the Chinese commission is in response to the decision made at the U.N. 39th General Assembly last year on commemorating the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations.

The commission will organize and coordinate activities of the celebrations in China. Members of the commission include leading officials and noted personages from academic and cultural circles and relative departments, totaling 33.

UN ECONOMIC SURVEY COMMENTS ON PRC GROWTH

OW250208 Beijing XINHUA in English 0152 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] United Nations, June 24 (XINHUA) -- The United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs predicted that the world economy would grow at a slower rate this year and in 1986.

In a 115-page world economic survey of 1985, made available at the United Nations Headquarters today, it said many developing countries, especially the commodity-exporting ones, hardly participated in the current economic recovery. Economic growth in about half of the developing countries was still so low that their per capita income either continued to fall or stagnated in 1984.

A marked weakness in the prices of most export commodities, coupled with a continuing reduction in capital inflows and high interest rates have forced extension of severe adjustment programs in many of these countries.

In the past year, most developing countries in Asia maintained their growth momentum, and Latin American countries experienced a slight rebound in economic activity. But Sub-Saharan Africa's economy was aggravated by prolonged drought and famine.

It pointed out that China's growth was boosted by the favorable combination of rapid expansion in industry, above-average performance in agriculture and continued high growth of investment. Output in China expanded in 1984 by about 12 percent, well above the already high nine percent growth achieved in the previous year.

In the industrialized countries, 1984 saw significant expansion in Japan and the United States. But since the beginning of this year, the U.S. economy has been on a downtrend and a protracted sectoral adjustment is underway in the European economies.

Concerning problems facing the world today, the survey highlighted the protectionist pressures, fiscal deficit and trade imbalance in the United States and the critical economic conditions in Sub-Saharan Africa. It called for joint efforts to roll back protectionism and extend emergency assistance, food aid in particular, to the countries in Sub-Saharan Africa where nearly 30 million people face hunger and starvation.

RENMIN RIBAO ON IMPROVING INDIAN-U.S. RELATIONS

HK240649 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 85 p 6

["Roundup" by Li Wenzheng: "Indian-U.S. Relations Show Improvement"]

[Text] Last weekend, at the end of his six-day visit to the United States, the Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi pointed out that his visit to the United States had laid a sound basis for the improvement of Indian-U.S. relations and for cooperation between the two countries. But in the meantime, he also said that Indian and the United States still had "differences" in their own "views."

In the 6 months since he became prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi has taken a series of major steps in his domestic and foreign policies. Immediately after he visited the Soviet Union last month, he went to the United States. It was his first visit to the United States since he became prime minister. So his visit attracted world-wide attention.

Diplomatic circles in the West believe that India and the United States have a sound basis to improve their relations, because there are no trade and territorial conflicts between the two countries. But over the past years, the relations between the two countries have shown very little improvement. Even on the eve of Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the United States, the two countries still complained about each other. India complained that the United States sold large quantities of weapons to India's neighboring countries, whereas the United States was furious at Rajiv Gandhi's inference that the 100,000 Soviet troops were "invited" to enter Afghanistan. So the two countries have had uneasy relations.

Of course, both India and the United States have expressed their willingness to improve their bilateral relations for many years. And there have always been economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries. Last year when the terrible poisonous gas incident occurred at Bhopal, India, due to technical errors by the American company, Union Carbide, there were no wide-spread anti-American activities in India, and the Indian Government only demanded compensation according to the relevant laws.

When the Indian-U.S. summit meeting was held in Washington, the leaders of both countries also expressed their willingness to improve their bilateral relations. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said: "We have held frank and sincere talks. I believe that we will be able to establish our relations and further improve our friendly and cooperative relations on this basis." Reagan believed that India and the United States shared more identical views than differences. Reagan is also planning to visit India before the end of this year. People have pointed out that President Reagan's visit will be the first visit to New Delhi by an American president in more than 10 years.

Rajiv Gandhi succeeded in getting the United States to agree to provide aid to India. He asked the United States to provide technology to India and help India to realize her modernization program. He highly praised the United States for helping Indian agriculture realize the "green revolution" in the past. India and the United States had earlier reached an agreement on transferring sophisticated American technology to India. During Rajiv Gandhi's visit, both countries agreed to continue to extend the agreement on scientific and technological cooperation. Militarily, the United States agreed in principle to sell advanced military equipment and weapons to India. In the past 20 years, the United States has never sold weapons in large quantities to India and the Soviet Union has been India's major weapons supplier.

Shortly before he left the United States, Rajiv Gandhi again reiterated India's nonaligned position. He said: "We will never tie ourselves to the belt of any big country." He also denied that India had closer relations with Moscow than with Washington.

People have noticed that at the Indian-U.S. summit meeting, the opinions of the leaders of the two countries obviously differed on the question of Afghanistan and the "star wars" plan. Rajiv Gandhi opposed the "star wars plan" and thought that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was a just response to a big threat. People think that it will take time to solve their differences on these questions.

Now Rajiv Gandhi has ended his visit to the United States. Both sides have not only discussed the prospect of further cooperation, but also expressed their differences. All the recent developments have indicated that Indian-U.S. relations will probably show further improvement on the present basis.

PRC-U.S. JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS

OW250751 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 25 Jun 85

["5th Annual Meeting of China-U.S. Joint Economic Committee Opens" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, June 24 (XINHUA) -- The fifth annual meeting of the China-U.S. Joint Economic Committee opened here today with a call for more economic and financial cooperation between the two countries.

The meeting, attended by a 26-member Chinese delegation led by Chinese Finance Minister Wang Bingqian and a 36-member U.S. delegation led by U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker, will discuss issues involved in economic and financial cooperation under the rubrics macroeconomic management, investment and credits, and banking and finance.

Addressing the opening session of the meeting, Wang and Baker expressed their shared confidence in the further development of economic and financial cooperation between China and the United States.

Since Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States and U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to China last year, progress has been made by the two countries in both industrial and technological cooperation in metallurgy, telecommunications, electronics, aviation and space sciences, with technological transfers gaining momentum.

Last year, China imported 3.8 billion U.S. dollars worth of goods from the United States while its exports to the United States during the same period amounted to 2.3 billion dollars. By the end of last year, U.S. investment in China reached about 700 million dollars, topping the investment in China from any other individual country.

ATT CO-SPONSORS COMPUTER SEMINAR IN BEIJING

OW242321 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- A seminar on new computers sponsored by the Chinese National Machinery and Equipment Export and Import Corporation (CMEC) and American Telephone and Telegraph (ATT) opened here today.

The ceremony was addressed by CMEC Deputy General-Manager Chen Puquan and Vice-President of ATT computers and U.S. National Academy of Arts and Sciences member Jack Scanlon.

The three-day seminar is being attended by 150 people from firms and research institutes of the Chinese Ministry of Machine-Building which plan to buy ATT 3B system computers in the next two years.

American experts will speak on the system's "performance and application.

Chen called the seminar the first concrete result of ministry discussions on technical cooperation with ATT started in October.

Scanlon said ATT attached great importance to technical cooperation with China and said he hoped it would increase. Scanlon today lectured on ATT's new products.

RENMIN RIBAO DESCRIBES PRC GROUP'S VISIT TO USSR

HK240350 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 85 p 7

[Article by Ding Yiwei: "Impressions of a Visit to the Soviet Union"]

[Text] The Soviet Union experiences its beautiful early summer in June. The land is carpeted in green, the air is fresh and humid, and everything is full of life. Precisely in June, the activists of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association formed a touring party to visit the Soviet Union.

This year is the 40th anniversary of the victory of the anti-fascist war. The Soviet people sacrificed and contributed much in the course of the great war fought to defend their country. Nearly all cities and families experienced the war and other hardships. In the five cities the touring party visited, there are memorial halls built in memory of the defensive war and numerous monuments to the country's heroes. The exhibits and photographs on display in the memorial halls tell us that although the fascists were extremely cruel, justice was with the people and final victory went to the people. On the walls of the memorial halls are the names of those Soviet heroes who laid down their lives for the sake of victory. Their heroic names will be remembered forever.

It was drizzling the afternoon we visited the famous Khatyn memorial complex in Minsk. At one time it was just an ordinary village 60 km away from the urban areas of Minsk. During the war, Hitler's fascist troops burnt down the village. Its 149 inhabitants, including 76 children, were burned to death. On the sites of the houses of the 20 or more households in Khatyn village, low walls have been erected in memory of the dead. On top of one end of each wall is a brick chimney and on top of each chimney is a bell, which chimes every 30 seconds. It seems that the bells chime to remind people always to remember the dead and not to let the tragedy repeat itself.

When we visited the monuments in the cities, we always saw newlyweds in wedding garments and accompanied by their relatives and friends, presenting bouquets at the martyrs' tombs. In many places, we saw four boys or girls standing guard in uniform around one of the monuments. It is said that only good students are chosen to perform this honorable duty. These practices have become a tradition, enabling the younger generation, which has not experienced the war, to forever remember those martyrs who laid down their lives for the country and the people and to be aware of their own duty.

Forty years have passed since the end of the war. Today, reminders of the war -- with the exception of these memorial halls and monuments -- can be seen almost nowhere in the Soviet Union. In the suburban areas of Moscow there is now after now of multi-storyed residential buildings and many housing developments that are self-sufficient in various services. During the war, 50 percent of the buildings in Kiev were destroyed. Now new and old buildings stand side by side in the city. Kiev is like a beautiful garden. Rows of trees are planted along the streets, which are carpeted with green lawns and decorated with refreshing red roses.

During the war, 80 percent of the buildings and 90 percent of the factories and enterprises in Minsk, the capital city of the Byelorussian SSR, were destroyed.

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Today, it has developed into an industrial city. The Armenian SSR, which could produce not even a nail before the October Revolution, is second only to the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic and the Ukraine in industrial construction. It is now taking the lead in scientific research in the Soviet Union.

The touring party was most profoundly impressed by the Soviet people's achievements in postwar socialist construction. However, what is most memorable is the friendliness shown by the people of the Soviet Union to the Chinese people. It was noticed during the entire course of our visit. The friendship associations of the cities had all arranged meetings between the touring party and the activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association. Among those present at the meetings were sinologists, translators of Chinese literature, and some old fighters and old experts who had worked and fought in China during the war years or construction period. With sincere feelings, they recalled the years they spent with their Chinese comrades. On the evening before the party left Moscow, an 80-year-old man, who was one of those experts who had worked in China, tightly held the leader of the touring party in his arms and said: "Let us hold each other once more!..." These were really words from the bottom of his heart.

What can be more valuable than friendship between peoples! We met many old people, as well as young people, who openly expressed their friendliness toward China. In the waiting room in the Leningrad airport, a young girl with two pigtails came up to the touring party and spoke to us in Chinese in a soft voice: "Hello!" The girl, Annlya, was a grade-2 student in Leningrad's fifth grade school. Chinese is taught from grade 1 to grade 10 in that school. Annlya said she liked Chinese and hoped to go to China by becoming a translator after graduation. May the dreams of this lovely Annlya come true. And may the friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union steadily develop.

PRC-USSR FILM EXCHANGE RESTORED AFTER 20 YEARS

OW180840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 18 Jun 85

["Sino-Soviet Film Exchange Restored" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 18 (XINHUA) -- Sino-Soviet film exchange has been restored after a 20-year suspension, the China Film Distribution and Exhibition Corporation said here today. Corporation official said the Soviet films "Battlefield Romance", "The Airnews" and "Vassa", now being dubbed, would be shown in China this year. Soviet audiences will see the Chinese films "A Small Street", "Under The Bridge" and "Rickshaw Boy".

PRC GROUP LEAVES FOR MOSCOW FILM FESTIVAL

OW241225 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Text] On the morning of 23 June, a Chinese cinematographers' delegation headed by film director (Li Yangfu) flew out of Beijing for Moscow to take part in the 14th Moscow International Film Festival and film fair at the invitation of the Soviet Union. It took along four Chinese films for Soviet moviegoers: a feature film, "Girl From Huangshan"; a children's film, "Reserve Player"; a documentary film, "Beautiful China"; and a feature film, "Why Was I Born?". The first three films will be presented for competition, while the last one is noncompetitive. The delegation was seen off at the airport by responsible officials of relevant departments of the PRC Ministry of Culture and staff of the Soviet Embassy.

YAO WILHIN MEETS WITH JAPANESE BUSINESSMEN

06240606 Beijing XINHUA in English 0550 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Wilhin met Fujii Photo Film Company President Minoru Omikishi and Nissin Iwadi Company Vice-Chairman Hatozo Kondo and their party here this afternoon.

Arriving in Guangzhou on June 20, the Japanese signed a contract with a Guangdong Province firm to import a Fujii color sensitive material production line. Yao congratulated them.

Fujii will sell the Shantou Sensitive Material Industrial Corporation all the equipment and technology. The Japanese will give technical instruction and training. The line will also turn out color photographic paper and color film and will go into production in 1988.

Present were Minister of Light Industry Wang Bo, Guangdong Deputy Governor Kuang Jie and Japanese Ambassador Yosuke Nakae. Wang Bo gave a dinner for the Japanese in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE FARM MACHINERY GROUP

06240607 Beijing XINHUA in English 0602 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association met Isaki Agricultural Machinery Company Managing Director Masataka Isaki and his party here today. Isaki is here to study the details of cooperative projects on which his company signed a letter of intent with the China International Trust and Investment Corporation last year.

SINO-JAPANESE PASSENGER, CARGO SERVICE STARTS

06232007 Shanghai XINHUA in English 0530 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Text] Shanghai, June 23 (XINHUA) -- A ceremony was held here this afternoon to celebrate the opening of a Sino-Japanese cargo and passenger ship service.

The Jianshen ship, named after a Tang Dynasty Chinese monk who crossed the sea to bring Chinese culture to Japan, is to set sail tomorrow.

The Shanghai-Kobe-Osaka route, the first regular steamship service between China and Japan in the past 35 years, will be operated by the China-Japan International Ferry Co. Ltd.

Today, more than 200 Chinese and Japanese attended the ceremony held on board the Jianshen ship decorated with colorful festoons.

Lin Zuyi, general manager of the China Ocean Shipping Company, extended his congratulations on behalf of the ministry of communications and his company on the maiden voyage of the Jianshen ship to Japan.

Among other speakers were Zhu Zongbao, vice-mayor of Shanghai, and Li Kellin, chairman of the board of directors of the China-Japan International Ferry Co. Ltd.

The ceremony was held by the China-Japan International Ferry Co. Ltd.

RENMIN RIBAO ON NORTH-SOUTH KOREAN ECONOMIC TALKS

HK240936 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 85 p 7

["Special dispatch" by staff reporters Liu Zhengxue and Kong Zhiyuan: "North and South Korea Hold the Third Round of Economic Talks"]

[Text] Kaesong, 20 Jun -- North and South Korea held the third round of economic talks in Pannunjom this morning. At the talks, both sides discussed the problem of setting up a North-South joint economic cooperation committee at the vice-premier level, which was proposed by Li Song-uk, head of the delegation from the North side, in the last round of talks.

At the talks, each side put forward its draft agreement. The North side gave a detailed explanation on establishing the North-South economic cooperation committee and its function. The draft agreement put forward by the South side included the details of material exchange and economic cooperation between the two sides, as well as detailed measures for establishing the economic cooperation committee.

Through consultations, the two sides reached unanimity of opinion on establishing a "North-South joint economic cooperation committee" and exchanged their draft agreements. Due to the differences of opinion on the contents of the draft agreements, each side will study the other's drafts when they return home, and will discuss the draft agreements when they hold the fourth round of talks in Pannunjom on 18 September.

NORDONG SIRMUN CRITICIZES CROSS RECOGNITION IDEA

04240027 Beijing XINHUA in English 0902Z GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Korean newspaper NORDONG SIRMUN today said that the so-called "cross recognition" and "cross contract" formula put forward recently by the U.S., Japan and South Korea are "wildly contradictory to the desire of the Korean people" and detrimental to their national interests and world peace.

The newspaper said in a commentary that it was an attempt of the splittists to make the division of Korea a fait accompli.

It was another version of their "two Koreas" policy, the commentary added.

The newspaper concluded that the Korean people will never tolerate any plot to create "two Koreas" and will oppose all splitting activities.

PRC-AUSTRALIA EXECUTIVE FORUM ENDS IN CANBERRA

OW241421 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Canberra, June 24 (XINHUA) -- At the four-day second China-Australia Senior Executive Forum which closed here this afternoon, Chinese and Australian representatives made 14 reports on the development of their countries, their economic policies and experience on enterprise management. They held plenary sessions, parallel sessions and a number of workshop sessions.

Chinese Ambassador Nie Gongcheng delivered a speech at the forum today saying that both the first forum held in Beijing last year and the current one here achieved very successful results. He wished that the forum will become a friendship tie between the two peoples and a bridge for the two countries' economic and trade cooperation.

In his closing speech, President of the Australia-China Business Cooperation Committee Barry Aldrich said that Australia and China have much in common. They are large countries in this part of the world, close enough to have fairly easy communication with each other, and to share common concerns for peace and stability in the region. Neither China nor Australia belongs to one of the large economic blocs of countries. Australia and China are friendly countries.

In his closing speech, Yuan Baohua, leader of the Chinese delegation and vice-minister of the State Economic Commission and president of the China Enterprise Management Association, said that opening to the outside world is China's long-term state policy. "That is why we need to know more about the world just as the world need to understand us better," he added.

He said, "Co-operation that is based on equality and mutual benefit, is always one that can be described as two-way traffic."

"When developed countries assist developing countries in their national construction and economic development, the developed countries are at the same time opening up broader markets for themselves," Yuan declared.

The third China-Australia Senior Executive Forum will be held in Beijing in June, 1986.

LI PENG MEETS AUSTRALIAN TRANSPORTATION GROUP

OW242118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Li Peng today discussed aviation cooperation with an Australian communications and transportation delegation. It is headed by Sir Peter Abeles, managing director of Thomas Nationwide Transport and joint managing director of Ansett Transport Industries.

Present were Communications Minister Qian Yongchang, State Economic Commission Vice-Ministers Ma Yi and Zhao Weichen, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhu Qichen and Australian Ambassador Dennis W. Argall.

Li Peng afterwards hosted a dinner for the Australians. The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of Li Peng.

HU QILI MEETS WESTERN AUSTRALIA OFFICIALS

OW241809 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of the secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said here today that the key to cooperation between two countries was better economic efficiency.

He was speaking to a Western Australian delegation led by David C. Parker, minister of mineral and energy resources of Western Australia. Hu Qili visited Western Australia with General-Secretary Hu Yaobang in April.

The delegation is here to continue the discussion of setting up an iron ore joint-venture in Australia and discuss the possibilities of exploiting other minerals.

He Yaobang discussed iron and steel cooperation with the Western Australian Government.

China, said Hu Qili, would be an active partner, inviting the Australians to share risks and profits.

Present were Vice Minister of Metallurgy Lin Hua and Australian Ambassador Dennis W. Argall. The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Metallurgy Ministry.

PRC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR THAILAND, BURMA TOUR

OW240300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government delegation with Culture Minister Zhu Muzhi as the head and Vice-Mayor of Beijing Chen Haosu as deputy-head left here this morning to attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of Sino-Thai diplomatic relations in Thailand. Also leaving by the same plane was a Chinese art troupe which will perform a dance drama, the tales of the Silk Road, during the celebrations.

Members of the delegation include Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations and Friendship With Foreign Countries Lin Lin and Vice-President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Cheng Ruisheng.

Zhu Muzhi and members of the delegation from the cultural circles will pay a visit to Burma after their tour in Thailand.

Thai Ambassador to China Orachun Tanaphong and Burmese Ambassador to China U Hla Shwe were among those who saw the delegation off at the airport.

Delegation Arrives in Thailand

OW242128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Bangkok, June 24 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government goodwill delegation headed by Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi arrived here this afternoon to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Thailand and for a goodwill visit.

A Chinese art ensemble also arrived by the same plane. It will perform dances "the Silk Road" reflecting the friendly intercourse between the Chinese people and people of foreign countries.

Zhu Muzhi told reporters at the airport: "The 10th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Thailand is a great event and now the relations between two countries are extremely good."

"I believe that in the next 10 years, the relations between the two countries will surely be better," he said.

Thai Education Minister Chuan Likphai and other senior officials greeted the Chinese delegation at the airport. The Chinese delegation is scheduled to stay in Thailand for 10 days.

THAI SUPREME COURT DELEGATION VISITS NANJING

OW241235 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The Supreme Court delegation of Thailand, headed by Pinyu Chilanit, president of the Thai Supreme Court, arrived in Nanjing from Qingdao by train on the morning of 21 June for a visit.

Zhu Ze, president of the Jiangsu Provincial Higher People's Court, and (Huang Shunsheng), vice president of the Nanjing City Intermediate People's Court, greeted the delegation at the railway station.

On the same evening, Hong Peilin, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, met and feted the delegation at the Nanjing Hotel. (Zheng Liangyu), head of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office, was present at the meeting and dinner. The guests will continue their tour of Nanjing and leave Nanjing for Guangzhou on the evening of 22 June.

SHAANXI PROVINCE TO EXHIBIT GOODS IN HONG KONG

OW242233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Xian, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Over 3,000 export products will be exhibited in Hong Kong on August 3 by Shaanxi Province, where the ancient Silk Road started.

With a foreign trade history of more than 2,000 years, the province now exports 279 products to over 90 countries and regions.

The planned exhibition will display more than 3,000 products including knitwear, precision machine tools, automatic instruments, a model of a Yun-8 passenger plane, and reproductions of some historic relics.

Also during the exhibition there will be negotiations on 185 economic and technical cooperation projects involving the metallurgical, chemical, food processing and other industries.

HU YAOBANG MEETS SWISS LABOR PARTY VETERAN

OW211528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang met Jean Vincent, honorary president of the Swiss Labor Party, and his wife here today.

Vincent, 73, a founder of the Swiss Labor Party and a veteran of the international communist movement, was sent to China in the 1930s by the International Red Aid Committee and the Communist International to help the Chinese revolution.

At today's meeting, Hu described Vincent as an old friend of the Chinese people, and thanked him for his support to the Chinese revolutionary cause.

Vincent recalled the days when he worked in Shanghai in the '30s, and said of his current visit that he could see great changes had taken place.

He regarded Shanghai of the '30s as a hell. Although today's Shanghai was still not a paradise, many positive changes had taken place there, and he hoped it would become a paradise in the future.

Agreeing with his comments, Hu said China would have developed faster if it had not taken a "roundabout road". He said: "China is still a backward country. We should continue to work hard."

Vincent said his visit had further strengthened the friendly relations and co-operation between the two parties and peoples, and he would report to the Swiss Labor Party members and people about what he had seen in China. He expressed his gratitude for China's warm reception during his vacation here.

Since their arrival on May 30, Mr and Mrs Vincent have visited Beijing, Nanjing, Suzhou, Shanghai, Qingdao and Tianjin as guests of the Communist Party Central Committee and Hu Yaobang. They leave Beijing for home tomorrow. Hu gave a dinner in honor of the couple after the meeting.

LI PENG, LUFTHANSA DELEGATION MEET, SIGN ACCORD

OW241804 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng met a Federal German Lufthansa airlines delegation led by Chairman Heinz Ruhnau here this afternoon. Present were Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) Director-General Hu Yizhou and Federal German Ambassador Per Fischer.

After the meeting Hu Yizhou and Ruhnau signed a memorandum on technical cooperation between CAAC and Lufthansa. Lufthansa will provide a CAAC maintenance base with technology, advice and money to raise it to international standards.

CAAC will initially employ Lufthansa technology and management experts to draw up maintenance standards, management systems and control programs.

Hu Yizhou gave a dinner to welcome the delegation at the state guesthouse here this evening.

NPC DELEGATION HONORED AT LUXEMBOURG BANQUET

OW211030 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Luxembourg, June 20 (XINHUA) -- Leon Bollendorff, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, gave a banquet here this evening in honor of a delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC), led by Liao Hansheng, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

At the banquet, which proceeded in an warm and friendly atmosphere, the two parliamentary leaders expressed the hope to further strengthen the friendly contacts between the two peoples and the links between the two parliaments. The 12-member Chinese delegation arrived here this afternoon on a goodwill visit to this country.

Liao Meets Grand Duke

OW220759 Beijing XINHUA in English 0631 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Luxembourg, June 21 (XINHUA) -- The Grand Duke of Luxembourg H.R.H. Jean received the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) delegation led by Liao Hansheng, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee in Luxembourg Palace here today. Both sides had a cordial conversation and expressed the hope for enhancing friendly links between the two countries and their peoples.

The delegation discussed the problems of the parliamentary functions of the two countries, current international affairs and bilateral cooperation in all fields with the President of the Chamber of Deputies Leon Bollendorff, Prime Minister Jaques Santer and Foreign Minister Jacques Poos. The Chinese delegation arrived here yesterday after concluding a visit to Switzerland.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS FRENCH BANK DELEGATION

OW211204 Beijing XINUUA in English 1141 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and President of the People's Bank of China Chen Muhua met here this afternoon with a French delegation from Bank Indosuez led by its Chairman Jean Peyrelevade. The visitors came here yesterday at the invitation of the Bank of China.

ITALY OPENS CONSULATE-GENERAL IN SHANGHAI

OW211228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Shanghai, June 21 (XINHUA) -- The Italian Consulate-General in Shanghai opened today. Vice Mayor Li Zhaoji and other leading members of the city attended a reception given by Consul-General Antonio Tarelli at noon today to mark the occasion.

CORRECTION TO RENMIN RIBAO ON ZHAO VISIT

The following correction pertains to the item with the subhead "RENMIN RIBAO Editorial" under the headline "Zhao Ziyang Returns To Beijing After Europe Tour," published in the Western Europe section of the 24 June China DAILY REPORT on page G 2: The sourceline should read: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jun 85 p 1 (correcting the date of publication).

WANG RENZHONG, NPC DELEGATION MEET GDR OFFICIALS

Stoph, Fischer Meet Group

OW242337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1945 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), received here today a delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) headed by Wang Renzhong, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

Stoph and Wang Renzhong briefed each other on the domestic and foreign policies as well as economic situation of their countries.

The two shared the view that a peaceful environment is essential for socialist construction and therefore a principal task at present is to strive for world peace and an end to the arms race.

The two agreed that there exists great potential in the development of bilateral relations and the two countries should further strengthen their cooperation in various fields.

Democratic Germany Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer also met the Chinese delegation today.

Wang Meets Sindermann

OW241811 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber of Democratic Germany today met with the visiting delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) headed by its Vice Chairman Wang Renzhong.

They briefed each other on the domestic economic situations and expressed the hope for increasing exchanges of visits between the two legislative bodies. They said that such exchanges will promote the cooperative relations between the two countries.

Wang Renzhong and his delegation arrived here Saturday.

CSSR VICE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW211328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- Stanislav Svoboda, vice foreign minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, arrived here this afternoon for a visit to China at the invitation of Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

He was met at the airport by Qian Qichen and Czechoslovak Ambassador Zdenek Cheben.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOLUTION TO TWA HIJACKING

HK250958 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 85 p 6

[Roundup of special dispatches by reporters Chen Jichang, Zhou Guoming, and Zhang Yunwen: "There Is Hope of Breaking the Deadlock on the Question of U.S. Passenger Plane Hostages"]

[Text] Damascus and Washington, 24 Jun -- According to the decision of an Israeli Cabinet meeting, this afternoon Israel released, through the International Red Cross, 31 Lebanese Shi'ites. When announcing this decision yesterday afternoon, Israel Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin claimed: "This decision has nothing to do with the question of U.S. hostages detained 10 days ago." U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz also indicated the same. However, people here hold: The above-mentioned move of Israel is a "stance" that Israel took to settle the question of U.S. hostages with dignity.

During the past few days, the United States has busily launched diplomatic activities through various channels to secure the release of hostages and to settle the hijacking incident. The United States has made contacts with Syrian leaders, asking their to help solve the hijacking incident. Yesterday Syria's official spokesman said: "The Syrian Government is making every effort to seek a positive solution to the question of U.S. hostages."

However, Nabih Birri, president of the "Amal" movement, indicated last night: "The release of 31 Lebanese will not lead to the release of American hostages." The movement demanded the release of all 755 Lebanese detained in the Atlit Prison. Birri indicated that he will soon leave for Damascus to hold consultations with Syrian leaders and will continue efforts to release the hostages.

President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz, and other high-ranking officials have openly expressed determination not to yield to terrorism and not to bring pressure to bear on other countries.

Israel backed the United States in its stand. However, the press community held that recent events would possible serve as a step forward in breaking the deadlock on the question of the hostages. Israel indicated to the United States that if the United States demanded releasing prisoners of war, it would respond actively.

The American media which is closely following developments of the event hold that apart from diplomatic channels, other options for a solution are limited in number.

It is reported that what President Reagan's aides fear most is that the hostage crises will drag on for a long time to no avail. At present a face-saving solution to the crisis is probably being explored.

10TH ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH MOZAMBIQUE

Message From Li Xiannian

OW241458 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 24 Jun 85

["Chinese President Satisfied With Relations Between China, Mozambique" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian today expressed his satisfaction with the friendly relations between China and Mozambique, saying the friendship is in keeping with the common interests and desires of the two peoples. In a message to Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, Li said the event was of great significance in the history of their relations.

He firmly believed that with efforts by the two sides, the political, economic and cultural relations and cooperation between the two countries will surely develop further. The relations will also help strengthen unity and cooperation in the Third World, he said.

On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, Li sincerely thanked Samora, an old friend of the Chinese people, for his dedication to the relations between the two countries.

Delegation in Maputo

OW230250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Text] Maputo, June 22 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation arrived here this afternoon to attend celebrations marking the tenth anniversary of the independence of Mozambique, which falls on June 25.

The delegation, representing the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Chinese Government, is headed by Li Dongye, member of the Central Committee of CPC and minister of the metallurgical industry.

Leaders from Tanzania, Angola, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana and Cape Verde will also participate in the celebrations.

Beijing Reception

OW242145 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- A reception here today marked 10 years of diplomatic relations between China and Mozambique. The reception, followed by a film, was hosted by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association.

In his toast, Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Zhou Erfu said that since 1975 exchange visits had increased, mutual understanding deepened and cooperation expanded.

Mozambique Ambassador Lopes Tenbe Ndelana thanked the Chinese Government and people for their support for the Mozambican independence struggle and cooperation in national construction.

The reception was attended by Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Yan Jici, Foreign Ministry advisor and Chinese-African People's Friendship Association President Gong Dafei and Vice-President Wu Qing.

XI ZHONGXUN WELCOMES ALGERIAN PARTY DELEGATION

OW242040 Beijing XINHUA in English 1921 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Communist Party leader today welcomed the visit of a delegation of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party as representing a new, important step in cooperation between the two parties. Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said this at a banquet he hosted this evening for the delegation. It is led by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and a leading member of the permanent Secretariat of the party Central Committee.

Xi Zhongxun, also a member of the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat, spoke highly of the domestic and foreign policies of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party. He said in the past few years the Algerian party had made remarkable achievements in developing the national economy and improving people's living standards. In international affairs, he said, it had always pursued a foreign policy of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and non-alignment, supported national liberation movements, safeguarded the rights, interests and unity of the Third World, actively favored the establishment of a new international economic order and South-South cooperation and made unremitting efforts to maintain world peace.

Referring to the relations between the two parties, Xi said that in the past few decades China and Algeria had sincerely supported, trusted and sympathized with each other. In recent years, he said, the two parties had exchanged high-level party delegations on many occasions.

China and Algeria had carried out fruitful cooperation in many fields, Xi said, adding that the two countries would set an example for the South-South cooperation by expanding their cooperation in the political, economic and cultural fields.

Messaadia said it was China which gave support to Algeria firstly when it began its armed struggle. The hearts of the two peoples were linked together despite the geographical distance separating them, he said. He said China was a great nation with a glorious tradition now engaged in socialist construction to make its people richer. China was working for the objective of establishing a just, peaceful, safe and stable world, he noted. Messaadia said his delegation's visit would further deepen friendship between the peoples of Algeria and China.

Attending the banquet were alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee Qiao Shi, State Councillor Zhang Jingfu and leading members of departments concerned Li Shuzheng, Gong Dafei and Li Ke. Also present was Algerian Ambassador to China Abdelghani Akbi. Prior to the banquet Xi met with Messaadia and his party who arrived here this afternoon for a goodwill visit to China as the guests of the Chinese Communist Party.

SONG PING MEETS MADAGASCAR ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

OW242045 Beijing XINHUA in English 1917 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Antananarivo, June 24 (XINHUA) -- The president of the National People Assembly (NPA) of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar L.X.M. Andrianarainjaka today met with Chinese State Councillor Song Ping. During talks, Andrianarainjaka told Song Ping, "Sino-Malagasy cooperation is a classic cooperation. We are all very satisfied with it."

Song Ping commended the president for Madagascar's success in political, economic, cultural and educational fields. He wished the Malagasy people more success in the future. Song Ping is here to take part in Madagascar's National Day celebration at the head of a Chinese Government delegation.

WU XUEQIAN MEETS VISITING ANTIGUA-BARBUDA OFFICIAL

OW250918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0841 GMT 25 Jun 85

["Wu Xueqian Holds Talks With Antigua-Barbuda Deputy Premier" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA) -- China is concerned about developments in Central America and the Caribbean region, and maintains that peace and stability in this area is conducive to maintaining world peace, Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said here today.

He stressed that the Central American question should be settled by the people of the Central American countries themselves. China supports the policy of the Contadora Group for settling the Central American question and opposes any big power interference in this area.

Wu made these remarks during talks with Lester Bryant Bird, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, economic development, tourism and energy of the Caribbean nation of Antigua and Barbuda. China established diplomatic relations with Antigua and Barbuda in 1983.

During the talks, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the growth of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and exchanged views on furthering their bilateral relations, and on international issues of mutual concern.

Bird pointed out that the Caribbean, Central America and Latin America as a whole constitute an important force in the international arena. The Caribbean countries are strengthening their regional economic and trade cooperation, but their economies have been adversely affected by the trade protectionism of the developed countries, he said.

The Central American question can not be settled by military means, Bird added. Antigua and Barbuda supports the Contadora Group in their efforts to settle this question, he stressed. Wu also briefed Bird on China's position on the general international situation and on China's foreign policy. He stressed China's willingness to expand solidarity and cooperation with the other Third World countries.

WAN LI MEETS COLOMBIAN PARTY DELEGATION IN BEIJING

OW221042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee and vice-premier, met and gave a banquet for a Colombian Conservative Party delegation led by Guillermo Velez, vice-president of the party's National Directorial Committee this noon.

Among those present were Zhu Liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Zhu Qizhen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Colombian Ambassador to China Luis Villar Borda.

The delegation will leave here tomorrow for a tour of Shanghai, Suzhou, Guangzhou and Shenzhen.

COMMENTATOR ON IRRESPONSIBLE LEADING CADRES

0W250453 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1224 GMT 21 Jun 85

["Article" by XINHUA contributing commentator: "In Order To Lead, One Must Be Responsible" -- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Jun (XINHUA) -- Currently, our work focused on urban economic reform is proceeding soundly throughout the country. Leading cadres at all levels have joined the broad masses in making important contributions to creating a new situation and winning new victories. Their immense political zeal and their spirit of working diligently and conscientiously with a high degree of responsibility are being praised by the party and the people.

However, a bad tendency has recently emerged among a small number of leading cadres; that is, to shirk responsibility for any mistakes in work and to shift it onto others instead of honestly accepting responsibility and conducting self-criticism.

If a leader does not accept responsibility for problems in his unit, we should say that he is neglecting his duty. Do we not often call "leading comrades," "responsible comrades"? This is because a leader is a responsible person, and leadership and responsibility are inseparable. In order to lead, one must be responsible. An irresponsible leader is not worthy of being called a leader.

If something goes wrong in work, a leader devoted to his duty will surely examine his share of the responsibility honestly, conscientiously, profoundly, and thoroughly, and sum up experience and lessons seriously. Contrary to such a leader, some comrades only pretend to examine themselves or take responsibility. They will insincerely make some superficial sweeping, and perfunctory remarks, such as "the problem occurred at the lower level, but its source lay with the higher level" and "as a leader, I should bear the responsibility." In fact, they only seek to put on a show in dealing with the higher authorities and masses. Other comrades play with words and speak evasively to reduce or even shirk their responsibility. Still others divide the responsibility and lay the blame on everyone. In this way, it seems that everyone is accepting the responsibility. In fact, they perfunctorily go through the so-called "examination." They have not drawn useful experience nor lessons from the examination, and the problems in their work still exist. Have they accepted responsibility? Obviously not. The correct attitude should be that in order to accept responsibility, one must conscientiously examine himself, realize his own errors, and reach a convincing conclusion on the causes and responsibility for the problem.

GROUPS TO EXAMINE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS QUALITY

HK220838 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1339 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The head of the State Economic Commission said today that China will organize 16 inspection groups to carry out an extensive inspection of the quality of industrial products in the country.

The inspection groups, to be organized by the State Economic Commission, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, and the relevant departments, will carry out a comprehensive special inspection into the quality of industrial products and into the existing problems of some departments, enterprises, and units. These inspection groups will also propose specific measures for solving such problems as the decline in the quality of industrial products and other problems.

In recent years the quality of some industrial products has declined. Shanghai, Tianjin, Jiangsu, and three other provinces, along with some cities, have rechecked the quality of several high quality products. The results show that the quality of 3.8 percent of these products has declined. Some enterprises have manufactured their products in a rough and slipshod way and even produce fake products, thus harming the interests of the state and the consumers.

The head of the State Economic Commission also said that the inspection groups will mainly inspect the big and medium-sized major enterprises and mainly check the quality of high quality and name-brand products. If the inspection groups find the quality of high quality products has declined, the inspection groups will order the enterprises to improve the quality within a limited period of time. If the enterprises fail to do so, the medals and the honors of the enterprises will be cancelled and the enterprises will not be allowed to produce their high quality brands.

State Councillor Zhang Jingfu stressed at a meeting that in the future all the enterprises should establish and strengthen the quality responsibility system and organize their production strictly in accordance with state technological standards and production regulations.

ROUGH HANDLING OF FREIGHT IN BEIJING EXPOSED

OW201351 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0915 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 Jun (XINHUA) -- XINHUA editor's note: It is learned that freight owners who have sustained serious losses are very angry about the rough handling of their goods, but they dare not expose it for fear of offending the "big, old railway boss" who may give them a hard time when they use the rail service again. We publish the following report in the hope that this uncivilized act that vandalizes social wealth through rough handling of freight will be stopped. We wonder if the railway departments can allay the freight owners' misgivings. [end editor's note]

Over one-third of the more than 1,500 refrigerators shipped to Beijing from Shanghai have sustained damage of different degrees because they were handled roughly at the Dongjiao railway station in Beijing.

It is learned that large and durable consumer goods like refrigerators and washing machines recently shipped to Beijing from Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and Shanghai have been handled roughly.

Responsible persons of some industrial production departments said that these incidents have continued to occur after the exposure of the rough handling of freight at the Shuangchenghao Railway Station. They called for taking effective measures to stop this practice, practice, formulate regulations on freight delivery and handling as soon as possible, and censure those who cause damages by intentionally handling cargo roughly.

Official on Freight Handling

OW241054 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1529 GMT 21 Jun 85

[By JINGJI ROBAO reporter Zhang Dandan and XINHUA reporter Li Anding]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jun (XINHUA) -- Zhao Weichen, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, today invited leading comrades of departments concerned to inspect several hundred refrigerators in a warehouse at the Beijing Agricultural Exhibition Hall which had been damaged by rough handling during unloading at Beijing's Dongjiao railway station.

They studied how to take measures to solve this problem. Interviewed by reporters on the spot, Zhao Weichen said: This incident caused tremendous losses and created a very bad influence. It was especially serious because it occurred in the capital. We must investigate it very carefully, pinpoint the responsible persons, sternly deal with this case, and compensate for the loss.

Zhao Weichen first inquired about the production, packing, and consignment for shipment of these refrigerators and then, pointing to the dents on these refrigerators, said to Luo Yunguang, chief dispatcher of the Ministry of Railways: This batch of refrigerators was carefully manufactured on an urgent basis and sent here by the people of Shanghai to support the market of the capital. It is really regrettable that they should have been damaged so severely. The Ministry of Railways has set up an investigation group. I am confident that everything concerning the rough handling will come to light after investigation, from which we should draw lessons. We must establish a good railway work style in civilized handling of freight.

Zhao Weichen said: There must be a quality control standard in railway transportation. I will propose to the Ministry of Railways that the system of responsibility and shipment procedures be established at each and every link in the entire course of railway shipment. Measures should be taken to ensure very careful packing, shipping, loading and unloading, and storage regarding valuable commodities and fragile goods.

Zhao Weichen particularly mentioned that leaders' work is difficult. Yet, as masters of the country, they must foster the sense of responsibility, promote civilized handling, stress vocational ethics, and care for the people's property. They must keep customers and quality foremost in their minds and resolutely do away with rough handling so that all customers will be satisfied and feel reassured.

Zhao Weichen finally said: Losses caused by very inadequate commodity packing amounted to several hundred million yuan each year and the damage rate during shipment is also very high. We must enforce all-around quality control, not only stressing product quality but packing quality. Fragile goods are better shipped in containers. Departments and comrades in charge of transportation must attach top importance to quality of shipment. Otherwise, we are not qualified to be in charge of transportation, including myself.

Wice Minister on Cargo Damage

HK240845 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese DEL3 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The Beijing Railway Bureau has formed a fact-finding team to investigate the case of uncivilized loading and unloading by the Beijing eastern suburbs railway station, which resulted in more than 300 refrigerators being damaged.

Shi Xiyu, vice minister of railways, said: Problems do exist in the railway system, such as people engaged in the railway sector "considering themselves the No 1 authority under heaven" and "not to be trifled with or indispensable." We must draw inferences about other cases from this case rather than considering it as its stands and thoroughly solve it. We must strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct.

At the beginning of this month, 1,500 refrigerators sent from Shanghai arrived at the Beijing eastern suburbs railway station. While unloading the refrigerators, the loaders at the station threw the goods to the ground, disregarding the rules of operation, thus causing serious damage to the goods.

In April 1983, there occurred a case of unindividualized loading and unloading at the Shuangchengba railway station in the northeast region, in which large numbers of washing machines were damaged. It was not until Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council, took up the matter personally that the case was thoroughly settled. Twenty-six months later a similar case cropped up in Beijing, the capital of the country. This case was a tremendous shock to the railway community. It is reported that the Waribao refrigerators sent from Guangzhou were also damaged in varying degrees when they were unloaded at the Beijing Yongdingmen railway station.

WANG HANBIN REPORT TO NPC ON PENG ZHEN JAPAN VISIT

062001221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 18555 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Jun (XINHUA) — Secretary General of the NPC Standing Committee Wang Hanbin made a report on NPC Chairman Peng Zhen's visit to Japan at the 11th Session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee this morning. He said: Chairman Peng Zhen's visit to Japan this time ended smoothly. It was a great success.

Wang Hanbin said: Chairman Peng Zhen and his wife paid a friendly visit to Japan from 21 to 29 April at the invitation of leaders of the House of Councillors and House of Representatives of Japan.

The leaders of the two Japanese Houses met separately with Chairman Peng Zhen and jointly gave a banquet in his honor. The Japanese emperor also met with Chairman Peng Zhen. Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone and Foreign Minister Aih held separate talks with Chairman Peng and hosted him. Attending Prime Minister Nakasone's luncheon were leaders and deputy leaders of the two Houses; the chief justice of the Supreme Court; Nishikito, vice president of the ruling party, the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP); leaders of the Japanese Socialist Party, Komeito, the New Liberal Club; and other important political figures. When Chairman Peng Zhen delivered a speech at a Diet session jointly presided over by leaders of the Japanese House of Councillors and House of Representatives, some 400 people were present including Prime Minister Nakasone, Foreign Minister Aih, and Diet members of the ruling and opposition parties. Nearly 500 people were on the second floor of the Diet building as observers. More than 1,200 friendly persons from all walks of life attended a reception given jointly by Japan-China Friendship Associations in honor of Chairman Peng. The Chinese Embassy gave a return banquet in connection with Chairman Peng's visit to Japan. Attending this banquet were leaders of the two Houses, former Prime Ministers Miki and Suzuki, LDP Vice President Nishikito, several leaders of opposition parties, and four incumbent Cabinet members, totalling more than 200 people. A press conference held by Chairman Peng Zhen in Tokyo was attended by over 240 reporters. All this indicates that the Japanese side attached great importance to Chairman Peng's visit to Japan and Sino-Japanese friendship.

Wang Hanbin said: Chairman Peng Zhen's visit to Japan this time was aimed at further consolidating and developing the relations of good neighborhood and friendship between China and Japan and at helping the two peoples maintain close friendship for generations to come. Chairman Peng's speech to the Japanese Diet was his main speech during his visit to Japan. It emphasized how the two peoples should maintain close friendship for generations to come. When he met with people from financial circles in Tokyo, he mainly talked about the development of Sino-Japanese economic cooperation relations. When he met with people from financial circles in the Kansai area, he mainly talked about how China ensures the smooth implementation of its open-door policy from the legal point of view. The contents of his speeches were mainly as follows:

1. The relations between China and Japan at present are the best in the last nearly 100 years. This is the result of having passed through the most complicated contradictions in history and of the efforts made by the peoples in general and by many knowledgeable people of the two countries over a long period of time. It is the crystallization of the experience and lessons gained in the history of relations between China and Japan. This is something that has not come about easily. We should ardently cherish it and work hard together to consolidate and develop the relations of good neighborliness and friendship between the two countries with actual deeds.

2. To develop Sino-Japanese friendship steadily and over a long period, it is necessary to develop economic cooperation relations in an overall manner and on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. To develop trade relations, it is also essential to develop relations in investment and technical cooperation. In this regard, China and Japan have their respective shortcomings and merits. Japan possesses advanced production technology and China has what Japan needs. China and Japan should learn from each other's strong points to offset each other's weaknesses while complementing each other so as to make up for each other's deficiencies and promote the economic development of the two countries. This is the common desire of the two countries, and it will benefit both countries. As long as both sides tackle their issues from the overall and long-term point of view, the prospects for overall cooperation between China and Japan in the fields of economy, trade investment, and technology are extremely bright. When Chairman Peng Zhen met with Prime Minister Nakasone and leaders of financial circles in Tokyo, he also pointed out: In developing the economy, we first of all rely on our own efforts, in other words, on self-reliance. At the same time, we must also implement the open-door policy, make full use of foreign investments, and import advanced technology. In this regard, the potential for Sino-Japanese cooperation remains enormous.

3. As China's economy develops, its abilities to compete with other countries will increase. However, this is only one side of the matter: More important is that as China's economy develops, the scope and scale of China's economic cooperation with foreign countries will also increase proportionally, and likewise its trade volume. This is proven by the fact that the trade volume of economically developed nations with other economically developed nations constitutes a large portion of their entire foreign trade. China's population accounts for one quarter of the world population. However, China's foreign trade, volume in 1984 was only 1 percent of the volume of world trade, only \$50 billion. This shows that China's economy is still not developed. If China can double or redouble its volume of trade every year as its economy develops, it will obviously benefit the world and Japan. At the same time, as China's economy develops, Japan will be able to further develop itself and both sides will be able to incessantly expand their cooperation in the fields of economy, trade, and technology while competing with each other. At the same time, technical cooperation will bring about development of trade and promote each other's progress and prosperity.

4. To develop socialist democracy and improve the socialist legal system is a fundamental task facing China. In order to legally ensure the smooth implementation of China's open-door policy, the Chinese constitution has made special provisions to encourage and protect foreign investments. Also a number of laws have been formulated on dealing with foreign countries. Mainly speaking, it can be said that economic activities of foreign businessmen in China are legally protected. Some specific issues can also be dealt with in contracts by both sides.

Chinese law stipulates that any contract signed by China and a foreign country according to law has a legal binding force. At present the Chinese political situation is stable. China's economy continues to develop, and its legal system is being gradually improved. From an overall and fundamental point of view, the environment for making investments in China is fine. At the same time, we are further strengthening the building of basic facilities, both legally and administratively, and continuously improving the environment for investment. Both China and Japan should strengthen research, solve their respective problems, and join efforts in further promoting economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

5. China is carrying out reforms, opening the country to the outside world, and enlivening its economy. This is not the subjective desire of some individual, but a reflection of objective laws. It is the conclusion we have drawn after summing up China's experiences in the past 30 years and more. With the support of all the people in the country, this has been incorporated in the Constitution. At the end of last year, some problems cropped up in the course of carrying out reforms. We are now strengthening our efforts in solving them. In the future, due to lack of experience, problems of various types will continue to arise. However, the orientation and principles of economic reform and of the policy of opening to the outside world will not change even if there should be a change in leadership or in viewpoint and focus of attention, or difficulties and problems of various types that may crop up in actual work.

6. China's four modernizations require a peaceful international environment over a long period of time. To safeguard world peace is a common task facing both the Chinese and Japanese people. Both China and Japan are big nations playing an important role in the international community. Persistently consolidating and developing the Sino-Japanese relations of good neighborliness, friendship, and cooperation not only conforms with the interests of the peoples of the two countries, but also has a significant bearing on safeguarding peace in the Asian-Pacific region and in the world.

Wang Hanbin said: The Japanese side warmly responded to Chairman Peng Zhen's speech in the Japanese diet. His speech was interrupted many times by warm applause.

With regard to our work after Chairman Peng's visit to Japan, Wang Hanbin made the following three proposals:

1. In order to keep pace with the development of the friendly relations between China and Japan, it is necessary to strengthen our contacts and ties with Japanese Diet members and with the organizations of various types in the Diet in the future.
2. To improve the legal system constitutes an important guarantee for reforming the economic system and implementing the policy of opening the country to the outside world. Chairman Peng Zhen said: During this visit, we particularly realized that foreigners attach great importance to our laws. We must quicken our pace in creating economic legislation work dealing with foreign businessmen so as to promote and ensure the implementation of the open-door policy with the support of the legal system.
3. In developing Sino-Japanese economic and technical cooperation in an overall manner, we must work hard to create a fine environment for investments and solve some actual problems in a down-to-earth manner.

LOCALITIES PREPARE FOR PLA CADRES' RESETTLEMENT

OW250159 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0920 GMT 24 Jun 85

[By correspondent Zheng Yimin]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jun (XINHUA) -- To coordinate and dovetail with the PLA's strength reduction and reorganization program, all localities in this country began to receive, and resettle, large numbers of retired military cadres in June. Efforts are being made to resettle scores of thousands of them in various localities by the end of next year.

Resettlement work conferences have been held by the country's 24 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government to make concrete arrangements for using manpower, financial and material resources provided by the state to the resettlement project. Leaders of local party, government, and military organizations, and leading comrades of departments concerned, participated in those conferences. Many localities have solved the problem of inadequate manpower and insufficient financial and material resources, although those localities are themselves in financial difficulties.

While appropriating supplementary funds to help finance housing projects for retired military cadres, Jiangsu Province has decided to exempt those projects from construction taxes and service network surcharges, and free the projects from civil air defense installation charges. To provide medical care for retired military cadres settled in the province, Zhejiang has decided to set up a number of clinics, and instructed health units to give priority medical care to retired army veterans. All additional medical expenses incurred will be prorated among various localities. The Huainan City People's Government in Anhui has declared that there will be no housing problems for retired military cadres resettled in that city. The civil affairs and financial departments, planning and economic commissions, and eight other provincial agencies in Heilongjiang have issued a joint circular on resettling retired military cadres in the province. The circular says that they have decided to give priority to land and supply procurement and fund appropriations needed to build housing for retired military cadres, and that the families and dependent children of those retirees will have priority over others in receiving education, and in transferring from one job to another. Hunan and Jiangxi provinces have said that they will also assign jobs to the families and children of retired military cadres.

DENG XIAOPING PRAISES TIANJIN PLA UNIT EFFORTS

OW250405 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1214 GMT 24 Jun 85

[By correspondent Dong Shumin and reporter Du Jichang]

[Text] Tianjin, 24 Jun (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the Central Military Commission, praised a PLA unit stationed in Tianjin for having good relations with the local people at a recently held enlarged meeting of the Military Commission. He said that when our Army actually did some good things for the country and the people, the people could see them.

In building the key project of diverting water from the Luan He to Tianjin, the unit took part in digging the canal and worked hard despite difficulties. It made outstanding contributions to helping the people in Tianjin and its history of saline drinking water. Their action moved the masses of the whole municipality and restored the good relationship between the Army and people which was damaged during the Cultural Revolution. As a result, the Army's image was improved among the masses. Later, the unit actively supported various construction and other work related to the people's living in Tianjin Municipality.

Last year, they took part in building the conveyance system of the project to lead water from the Luan He to Tianjin and worked hard to channel water from the Luan He to Tanggu. This year, they are again taking part in building Tianjin's gas project and are working hard to convey natural gas and processed gas from Dagang oil field to tens of thousands of families. Besides, they have repeatedly dispatched fighters and vehicles to support the municipality's key construction projects including the Zhonghuan line project, the Hai He No 2 sluice project, and the youth and children activity center.

While supporting various key construction projects in Tianjin, the unit has worked together with more than 900 units including plants, enterprises, neighborhoods, schools, and suburban villages in unfolding activities to build spiritual civilization units, of which 60 percent were named advanced collectives in building spiritual civilization jointly by the Army and the people.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SCENIC AREAS PROTECTION RULES

HK220742 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 85 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Make the Motherland's Mountains and Rivers More Magnificent"]

[Text] The State Council has promulgated the "provisional regulations on protection of beauty spots." This is the first regulatory document concerning scenic areas promulgated by the government of our country. It is a major step in the protection of the scenic resources of our country, good construction and management of scenic areas, and promotion of the healthy development of tourism.

Scenic areas throughout the country include the motherland's beautiful rivers and mountains, many of which reflect the splendid culture of the Chinese nation and are national treasures. Therefore, protecting, constructing, and managing well scenic areas is an important part of the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

In recent years, the protection and management of scenic areas in all localities was strengthened, and some comrades concerned devoted great efforts to the exploration and study of scenic areas. However, because some people did not have an adequate understanding of the function and value of scenic areas for a long time, and because there was a lack of overall planning and necessary management regulations, the phenomena of engaging in arbitrary construction projects, such as racing to control scenic spots, excessive tree cutting, cutting into mountains by blowing up rocks, reclaiming land from lakes, and so on, happened time and again. These have, in varying degrees, damaged the natural environment and the look of the landscape. The promulgation of the "provisional regulations on protection of beauty spots" will vigorously promote the establishment of a management system for scenic areas in our country and the protection, planning, construction, and management of scenic areas. All those units which do not conform to the "provisional regulations" and have squeezed into scenic areas under various pretexts and those units endangering scenic areas must be removed. Those units seriously contaminating and endangering the environment must also be removed.

At present in some scenic areas, in particular those famous both in China and abroad, it is not unusual for people to "do things in their own way and go their own way" and to form independent systems without any mutual coordination. As a result, some problems which might have been solved long ago through united efforts still remain unsolved or contradictions become increasingly deepened.

Scenic spots unite many areas. They are closely related to the departments of horticulture, cultural relics, religion, environmental protection, tourism, convalescence, commerce, service trades, agriculture and forestry, transportation, post and telecommunications, public security, and so on. It is imperative to establish a unified leading organization with authorities. The "provisional regulations" explicitly stipulate that a people's government should be set up in scenic areas to be responsible for all work there in an all-round way.

Administrative organizations should be set up in those scenic areas with no conditions for the establishment of a people's government. But these administrative organizations should be led by the people's governments to which they belong for protection and unified management. Units within scenic areas should all proceed from the overall situation to obey unified planning and management, display their own functions and expertise, and make their contributions to the protection, development, and construction of scenic areas.

Let every one of us consciously implement every regulation on protecting, constructing, and managing scenic areas and treasure and cherish the scenic resources and cultural heritage of our countries to make the motherland's mountains and rivers more magnificent.

LEADERS PAY TRIBUTE TO MATHEMATICIAN HUA LUOGENG

OW221347 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1546 GMT 21 Jun 85

[By reporters Li Shangzhi and He Ping]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jun (XINHUA) -- May you rest in peace, Professor Hua Luogeng. Party and state leaders and more than 500 representatives from various walks of life in the capital attended a ceremony at the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries this morning to enshrine your ashes.

The mournful funeral music reflected the people's boundless grief for you. You looked so composed in your picture hung on the wall in the auditorium, and the party flag covering your urn was so crimson red. Wreaths sent by 97 leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, and the National CPPCC Committee including Hu Yaobang, Ye Jiangying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Ulanhu, and others and by the CPC Central Committee, the NPC, the State Council, the National CPPCC Committee, the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the China Association for Science and Technology, the leading organ of Beijing Municipality, and your home town in Jintan County, Jiangsu Province, lined both sides of the auditorium and expressed the people's deep grief.

Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, presided over the ceremony to enshrine your ashes. In his memorial speech, Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, eulogized you as an outstanding mathematician of China, an excellent member of the Chinese Communist Party, a famous educator, and a social activist. In particular, he mentioned that you were the first scientist in the country to make tremendous contributions by closely linking theoretical studies of mathematics with productive activities.

He praised you for building China's "pagoda leading to heaven," making significant contributions to the development of the four modernizations program. Chen Pixian said: You were not only an outstanding scientist who became a mathematician through self-study under difficult conditions, but you were also a prominent representative of China's intellectuals who had gone through the two different eras -- the old and the new -- and transformed yourself from a patriot to a communist fighter.

The memorial speech has added to the achievements of your while life the people's respect for you, an outstanding intellectual who dedicated his entire life to developing science for the motherland. Leading comrades who stood in silent tribute in front of your picture and urn included Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Fang Yi, Yang Shangkun, Song Renqiong, Hu Qiaomu, Deng Liqun, Hu Qili, Qiao Shi, Liu Lantao, Duan Junyi, Cheng Zihua, Peng Chong, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Yan Jici, Hu Yuzhi, Rong Yiren, Zhang Jingfu, Zheng Tianxiang, Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Hu Ziang, Qian Changzhao, Yang Chengwu, Chen Zaidao, Lu Zhengcao, Burhan Shahidi, Miao Yuntai, Fei Xiaotong, Zhao Puchu, Qu Wu, Ma Wenrui, and well-known scientists Mao Yisheng, Qian Xuesen, and Qian Sanqiang. Also present were leading comrades of the departments concerned at the central level and some of your friends. With deep grief, they bowed three times toward your picture and urn and offered their sincere condolences to your wife, Wu Xiaoyuan, your children, and relatives.

Your students Chen Jingrun and Wang Yuan also came. Their words reflected the thinking of all the people. Sitting in a wheelchair, Chen Jingrun, who is ill, said tearfully: "I am just too sad, too sad. The demise of my teacher, Professor Hua Luogeng, is a telling blow to me." Wang Yuan, director of the Institute of Mathematics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said: We will learn from your thinking and ethics in cherishing the party, the motherland, and the people; complete what you did not finish; and continue to follow your path.

Our revered Comrade Hua, do you know that within the few days after your passing, we received 285 telegrams and letters of condolence. Those from abroad were sent by high-ranking officials of foreign governments, science organizations, your friends, and Overseas Chinese. Those from various localities within the country were sent by leading comrades at the central level; there were those from Hong Kong and Macao and from factories, oil fields, rural areas, and PLA companies where you helped the people guide their work with applied mathematics. All these letters and telegrams of condolence praised you for your remarkable contributions to helping people understand nature and developing friendship with the peoples of various countries. They expressed their deep sorrow and condolences for your sudden demise as a result of your illness.

Despite your advanced age and weak physical condition, you traveled with a limp throughout the 26 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions to serve production with your "optimum seeking method" and "overall planning method." Many telegrams and letters of condolence from the basic-level units reflected the people's gratitude for your contributions and the memories they cherish. Hearing that there will be a ceremony to enshrine your ashes today, representatives from the Daqing oil field and the PLA unit where Wang Jie used to work made a special trip to Beijing to express their condolences. Some provincial CPC committees, provincial governments, and provincial scientific and technological commissions and some factories, rural areas, PLA units, and individuals hung their elegiac couplets on the trees outside the auditorium in the cemetery.

One couplet read: "Generals die on the battlefield while scholars die in their studies. You, our revered comrade, gloriously died at your post on the science rostrum...." People express such feelings, not only because you were vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, member of the NPC Standing Committee, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, member of the Presidium and the Mathematics Science Department of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and vice chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology. It was also because you made a major contribution in creatively applying mathematics to the national economy. Just as one telegram of condolence said: Take into consideration what people need and eagerly meet their requirements. The people will never forget him.

Chen Pixian Delivers Eulogy

OW221253 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0808 GMT 21 Jun 85

[21 June memorial speech delivered by Chen Pixian at the ceremony to enshrine the ashes of Comrade Hua Luogeng]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jun (XINHUA) -- With deepest grief, we pay tribute today to the memory of Comrade Hua Luogeng, an outstanding Chinese mathematician, an excellent member of the CPC, a famous educator, and a social activist. Comrade Hua Luogeng was invited to Japan early this month to deliver academic reports. He died of a heart attack in Tokyo on 12 June after giving his first academic report. All rescue attempts failed to save him. He was 74 years old.

Comrade Hua Luogeng was a member of the Presidium and the Mathematics and Physics Department of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; vice chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology; an outstanding leader of the China Democratic League; and vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee. Comrade Hua Luogeng's death is a gigantic loss to Chinese academic circles and the people of our country. People throughout China are deeply grieved at the loss of this great scientist.

Comrade Hua Luogeng was an excellent mathematician in modern Chinese history, founder and developer of studies in China of the analytic number theory, canonical form groups, matrix geometry, autocorrelation function theory, and the theory of multivariables and functions. His achievements in the research of holonomic trigonometric sum are called "Hua principles" in international mathematics circles.

During his life, Comrade Hua Luogeng completed more than 200 academic papers and works. Owing to his prominent achievements in scientific research, he was admitted into the U.S. National Academy of Sciences as a foreign member and into the Third World Academy of Sciences as a full member. In addition to obtaining honorary doctoral degrees from Universite de Nancy in France, the University of Illinois in the United States, and the Chinese University in Hong Kong, he was a member of the Bavaria Academy of Science in Federal Germany. His name is in international annals of noted scientists. Comrade Hua Luogeng was the pride of the Chinese scientific community and the Chinese nation.

Comrade Hua Luogeng was the first Chinese scientist to make tremendous contributions in closely linking mathematical theory with productive activities. In the late 1950's he left his studies and classrooms and began to creatively apply mathematical methods to the national economy; he developed the "optimum seeking method" and the "critical path method" (hereafter referred to as "the two methods").

The former is a mathematical method for improving techniques and the latter is a mathematical method for handling production process and management. He personally took charge of and led millions of workers, peasants, PLA fighters, engineers, and technicians to popularize "the two methods." With the popularization of these methods, marked economic results were obtained and a contingent of science popularization workers was fostered and trained for the purpose of serving the national economy. To enable more working people to understand "the two methods," he wrote a number of easy-to-read books on these mathematical methods. Comrade Mao Zedong spoke highly of Hua Luogeng's initiative in this scientific creation. During the 10-year domestic turmoil in the country, his efforts to further study and popularize "the two methods" were supported by Comrade Zhou Enlai. In a letter to Comrade Hua Luogeng, Comrade Hu Yaobang fully affirmed his practice of applying mathematical theories to production and called on "still more comrades to dedicate themselves to the study of new technology and new techniques in an effort to promote the four modernizations of the country" and to build a Chinese "pagoda leading to heaven."

Comrade Hua Luogeng was not only a prominent scientist who came to the fore through self-study under difficult conditions, but he was also an outstanding representative of Chinese intellectuals who went through the old and new eras and who were patriots first and then communist fighters. He threw himself into the anti-Japanese struggle and the democratic patriotic movement led by the CPC in distant years; he was a good friend of Li Gongpu and Wen Yiduo who were both martyrs. His patriotic feelings aroused by the birth of New China, he resolutely gave up his good-paying career as a professor in the United States, broke through one barrier after another, and returned to the motherland. His return was lauded by the people and all intellectuals. Comrade Hua Luogeng assiduously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in an effort to enhance his political awareness. He had a strong desire to dedicate his life to communism. His faith in the party never wavered although he was persecuted during the 10-year long domestic turmoil. He wholeheartedly supported the line, principles, and policies of the party formulated at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. His long-cherished wish was fulfilled when he was gloriously admitted into the CPC in 1975. Considering his admission into the CPC as a new starting point on his road of advance, he set more strict demands on himself and worked harder despite his advanced age and poor health. With amazing willpower, he worked diligently for 3 years and finally rewrote by memory the book "The Superlative Mathematical Theory for Large-Scale Planned Economy."

Comrade Hua Luogeng was a noted social activist. He was a member of the Standing Committee of the First through the Sixth NPC inclusive, vice chairman of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, and vice chairman of the China Democratic League. He was concerned about state affairs, was actively involved in the political life of the state, and offered advice on economic construction and the development of scientific, cultural, and educational establishments. Being an activist of the China Democratic League, he made important contributions to the growth of the league, the expansion of the patriotic united front, and to the ongoing task of reunifying the motherland. He made valuable contributions to strengthening the friendship, cooperation, and scientific and cultural exchanges between the peoples of China and various foreign countries.

Comrade Hua Luogeng did everything possible to foster and bring up the younger generation while paying close attention to discovering competent persons. He was a pioneer and organizer of mathematical competitions in New China's middle schools. He led youngsters to ardently love science and study mathematics and helped them become a new generation of mathematicians in the country.

Comrade Hua Luogeng was tenacious and fought to the last minute in the struggle to achieve the four modernizations. He arrived in Japan on 6 June at the head of a group of middle-aged cadres on an academic exchange tour of that country. He suffered a heart attack on the rostrum after finishing an academic report at a meeting with the Japanese Mathematics Society. All rescue attempts failed to save him. Our respected and beloved Comrade Hua Luogeng dedicated his precious life to strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and Japanese people and between the scientific and technological circles of the two countries, kept his promise that his "greatest hope was to work until the last minute of his life," and fulfilled his magnificent oath that he would dedicate his whole life to the cause of communism.

Wang Zhen Article Mourns Death

OW232337 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1133 GMT 22 Jun 85

["Article by Wang Zhen: Mourn for My Good Teacher and Friend Hua Luogeng" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jun (XINHUA) -- While I was reading the newspaper on the morning of 13 June, someone told me the sad news that Comrade Hua Luogeng had died of a heart attack while lecturing in Japan. I grieved over the loss, to our Chinese nation, and to all mankind, of a distinguished great master of mathematics, an activist of the peace movement, and my own loss of a highly respected good teacher and a friend.

We became acquainted soon after Professor Hua returned home from abroad in 1950. I was a revolutionary armyman who rose from the ranks, and he was a world-famous mathematician, but we felt like old friends at our first meeting. He was sincere, warm, and modest. We admired each other, and chatted about everything. The close exchanges and profound friendship between us have lasted more than 30 years.

One evening, during a Spring Festival holiday period in the 1950's, Professor Hua came to my house, where several college students were discussing their study problems. That was a time not long after Comrade Mao Zedong had a talk with Professor Hua and others, and put forward a question about reform of school education. I introduced the students to Professor Hua, and told them to ask this great master of mathematics for advice. Professor Hua told them about the rapid development of modern science and technology in the world, and gave a detailed account of the usage and future of the then newly developed electronic computers. Professor Hua predicted that the application and popularization of computers would surely promote changes and leaps forward in the scientific and technological field. He encouraged the students to study hard and scale the world's scientific and technological heights. As a world-famous, learned, great master of mathematics, Professor Hua was very modest and unassuming. As he was vividly presenting some profound truths in simple language, I, as an "auditor," also greatly benefitted. When I was serving with the Railway Corps, I often had mathematical computation questions concerning the load-bearing capacity of bridges and dams. I always took or asked the engineers to visit Professor Hua for advice. He invariably put aside his work and patiently explained how to obtain correct data quickly. He never hesitated to do so, even if it took him 2 or 3 hours. The several engineers of the Railway Corps highly admired and respected Professor Hua, and described him as the best teacher. I also regard Professor Hua as my good teacher.

I went to work at the Hongxing reclamation farm in Jingxi in the second half of 1969, after Lin Biao started the so-called dispersal. Professor Hua and I had very little chance to see each other, but we kept up a constant correspondence.

As soon as Professor Hua learned that the farm was in urgent need of a scientific research instrument set, he asked someone to buy it, and delivered it to the farm. He also assigned students to popularize the "optimum seeking method" at the farm. After I returned to Beijing from Jingxi in 1972, both Professor Hua and I lived in Beitapingzhuang, and we constantly called on each other. Every time I was at his house, I saw mathematics research manuscripts lying everywhere in his room. I consulted him on questions of scientific knowledge, and he told me of his concern for the country and the people, and his ambition to apply mathematics to production. He made me see the Chinese intellectuals; sincerity in loving the motherland, and their dedication to socialist construction.

Professor Hua was a mathematics and scientific pioneer, and founder of New China, as well as one who applied mathematics to socialist construction. I remember that, during a meeting between Premier Zhou Enlai and Drs Chen-ning Yang and Tsung-dao Lee, the two doctors called Professor Hua "teacher," and highly praised him for his outstanding achievements in mathematics. For more than 20 years, Professor Hua enthusiastically promoted the "optimum seeking" and "overall planning" methods. When this work met with the interference from the Lin Biao and "gang of four" counterrevolutionary clique, he told me: "I have kept firmly in mind the words 'not for myself, but for the people'. The interference cannot make me stop working." He continued to travel about everywhere to popularize the "two methods" righteously in the face of the interference. The party Central Committee assigned Comrade Hu Yaobang and several others to taking charge of the work of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1975. They supervised the preparation of a draft of the "outline report on the work of the academy of sciences," in accordance with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instructions. Professor Hua warmly praised Comrade Hu Yaobang for rectifying the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and lauded the outline report. He told me that China would be able to rapidly develop science and technology, if the outline report was used as a guide. He also said that he had become even more confident in the popularization of the "two methods." The "two methods", which Professor Hua took infinite pains to popularize, have born rich fruits in productive activities, and won the praise and respect of the party and the people. During a meeting with Professor Hua, Comrade Ye Jianying said: Popularizing the "two methods" is an important task. On behalf of the people, I thank you, because you, as a scientist, have united the intellectuals to work among the workers and peasants, and have played such a great role."

The party and the people gave the professor a highly deserved honor, but he was anxious, and fearful, and determined to work even harder to repay the party and the people. During his lecture tour in the United States in 1983, he wrote me a letter: "The party has broken a rule to allow me to appear in the TV drama [as received] I cannot describe my heartfelt gratitude in words. From now on, I will work even harder for the party, the country and the people, using all my remaining strength, as long as I live." At that time, his heart disease had already become very serious, but he told me in his letter: Someone suggested that I could use the opportunity of the visit abroad to get my heart disease treated. However, I have just arrived here. I had better finish my work first, before taking a physical examination. The letter showed between the lines his selfless feeling for the motherland, the people, and the scientific progress of mankind.

After his return from the United States, Professor Hua went to the forefront of socialist modernization with an even high spirit. In July 1984, he gave lectures in Changsha. In January 1985, he went to Zhengzhou to sum up the experience of popularizing the "overall planning method." During both trips, he wrote to express his wish to "do his utmost during his remaining years, until the end of his days...."

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In my replies, I praised him for his great spirit of dedication to the country, the people, and the four modernizations. Before he left for Japan on the recent trip, Professor Hua asked someone to relay a message to me, expressing his belief that "a veteran thoroughbred is ashamed of being tied in its stable." I wished him a safe trip. However, he died suddenly at the rostrum of the Tokyo University, promoting friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people, developing scientific, cultural, and technological exchanges in the world, and promoting peace and friendship.

Although the professor has left us, his brilliant contributions will be admired and respected by people for thousand generations. His great spirit of working hard until the end of his days for the rise of the Chinese nation will forever inspire us to advance. May you rest in peace, my good teacher and close friend, Professor Hua Luogeng!

Nie Rongzhen Sends Condolences

OW211143 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0147 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jun (XINHUA) -- Comrade Nie Rongzhen on 16 June wrote a letter to the funeral office for Comrade Hua Luogeng to express his deeply felt condolences on Comrade Hua Luogeng's death. The full text of the letter follows: To the funeral office for Comrade Hua Luogeng: I am deeply grieved over hearing the shocking news of the unfortunate death of the noted Chinese mathematician Comrade Hua Luogeng. Recalling the eve of last year's National Day when Comrade Luogeng and other comrades from the China Association for Science and Technology visited me, I still vividly remember his high and shining spirit, prudent conversation, and scholarly demeanor. And now, he has suddenly died. How can one not but feel disconsolate and sorry for him? Comrade Luogeng was an outstanding mathematician enjoying international fame. All his life he worked diligently and tirelessly and struggled endlessly. Even when he encountered serious setbacks and humiliation, he did not compromise, even the slightest, his absolute sincerity in doing scholarly research and in contributing to the motherland. His high achievements in mathematics won him worldwide recognition. Meticulous in doing scholarly research and emphasizing application as the purpose of study, he served as a model in academic circles. He made a great contribution to China's four modernizations drive by integrating mathematics with the development of the national economy. His unfortunate death is a big loss to the country and to academic circles. Please convey my condolences and regards to the family members of Comrade Luogeng and my wish that they restrain their grief.

With best wishes, Nie Rongzhen, 17 June.

Japan's Abe Sends Message

OW211600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1450 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe has sent a message of condolences to Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and Deng Yingchao, chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, expressing deep grief and condolences at the sudden death of Hua Luogeng, a noted Chinese mathematician.

In the message dated June 17 Abe said that he had met with Hua and had "cordial talks" in the last few days of his life.

Hua died of a heart attack in Tokyo on June 12 during a ten-day visit to Japan.

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Japanese, U.S. Scholars Mourn

OW211929 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- Japanese and American scholars have recently sent messages to the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the funeral committee of Hua Luogeng to express their heartfelt condolences on the death of the noted Chinese mathematician.

President of the Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science Shiro Masuda said in his message on June 14 that Hua had made valuable contributions for all of mankind to the development of science. He had also played a great role in his support for academic exchanges between Japan and China.

Dr. Chen Ning Yang of the State University of New York said in a message sent June 18 that Hua, as an outstanding mathematician and scholar, his contributions will be remembered for many generations.

HU YAOBANG WRITES TITLE FOR HUA BIOGRAPHY

OW230040 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1256 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 22 Jun (XINHUA) -- The "Biography of Hua Luogeng," a book on noted mathematician Hua Luogeng's lifelong dedication to science, will soon be published. Comrade Hu Yaobang inscribed the title of the book. A letter from Comrade Hu Yaobang to Comrade Hua Luogeng will be used as the book's preface.

On 1 April 1982, Hu Yaobang wrote Hua Luogeng a long letter. The letter says: "The knowledge about the natural world that you have taught people in last several decades has, in the final analysis, exceeded what the natural world has given you. If nature can give you a long life, I hope that you will write memoirs so young people can read about your lifelong dedication to science...I think that your memoirs will be your extra contribution to science." In order to fulfill Comrade Hu Yaobang's wish, Hua Luogeng entrusted Comrade Gu Maizhan, a XINHUA reporter who reported on Hua's deeds for many years, to write the book for him.

The "Biography of Hua Luogeng" vividly portrays this famous mathematician's extraordinary experience, and gives a multifaceted description of Hua Luogeng's interests, hobbies, ideals, and pursuits. The biography will soon be published by the Hebei People's Publishing House. It contains about 160,000 characters and 30 pictures of Hua Luogeng.

ECONOMIST URGES CHINA'S COLAS COMPETE WITH COKE

HK240811 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 85 p 5

[Report by Ji Wei, excerpted from ZHONGGUO QINGGONGYE BAO [CHINA LIGHT INDUSTRY NEWS-PAPER]: "Economist Yu Guangyuan Hopes That China's Cola Will Compete With Coca Cola"]

[Text] In a letter to the Chongqing beverage plant, noted economist Yu Guangyuan hopes that cola-type drinks produced in our country will undergo great development in the near future. He says that dinner tables and banquets are the best places to advertise drinks made in China. However, at present only Coca Cola is available at dinner tables and banquets. This would be fine if we did not have our own high-quality cola. But, in fact, we have already produced good cola-type drinks like "Tianfu cola." [Tianfu is a classical name for Sichuan]

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When talking about what should be done, he says that we must explicitly bring up this question of competition between cola-type drinks made in China and Coca Cola to beverage trades and commercial departments. Yu Guangyuan holds that there are too many brands of cola-type drinks in our country now, but from the viewpoint of competing with Coca Cola, it would be preferable to have only one brand of cola, and plants producing cola-type drinks should unite. Commercial departments should also adopt some methods to make sales departments more willing to sell colas made in China. He says that if we take back half of the market occupied by Coca Cola in our country, sales of cola-type drinks made in China will grow considerably.

LI DESHENG ATTENDS PLAGUE PREVENTION MEETING

SK210545 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] The national work conference sponsored by the Leading Group for Prevention and Treatment of Local Endemic Disease under the CPC Central Committee with regard to preventing and treating plague opened at Linhe Township of Daan County on the morning of 20 June. The conference will emphasize further studying, publicizing, and implementing the recent letters and inscriptions of the central leading comrades, including Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, and Zhao Ziyang, with regard to preventing and treating local endemic diseases. The conference will also emphasize summing up the experience of conducting reforms, exchanging the new experience developed under the new situation, straightening out the guiding ideology of professional work, and at studying and dealing with the new problems cropping up in the new situation in order to do a good job in conducting plague prevention and treatment work in a down-to-earth manner.

Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and head of the Leading Group for Prevention and Treatment of Local Endemic Disease under the CPC Central Committee, attended the conference and delivered a speech in which he stated: After the founding of New China, under the leadership of the party and the people's government the country spent only 5 to 6 years in basically bringing under control the occurrence and spread of plague among the people. Particularly since 1978 in which the national work conference on plague was held, our country has also scored new achievements in preventing and treating plague. In 1984, the country did not have a single plague patient for the first time since the country discovered plague. Though we have scored marked achievements in our work in this regard, by no means should we relax our vigilance and work indiscreetly.

In his speech, Comrade Li Desheng stressed: The key to making a success in preventing and treating plague lies in leadership. The party committees and the people's governments at all levels should further strengthen their leadership over the work, improve their work style by doing less empty talk and much practical work, and should do a good job in conducting reforms in the prevention work and implementing the measures for prevention and treatment.

Guo Ziheng, vice minister of the Ministry of Public Health and deputy head of the Leading Group for Prevention and Treatment of Local Endemic Disease under the CPC Central Committee, presided over the conference. Wang Xianjun, deputy secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, attended the conference and delivered a speech on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government. At the conference, the party committee of Linhe Township of Daan County delivered a report introducing their experience gained in the work of enforcing responsibility systems in order to make a success in eliminating rats and conducting epidemic prevention.

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Attending the conference were members of the Leading Group for Prevention and Treatment of Local Endemic Disease, including Ba Dai and Wang Daren; Liu Yunzhan, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of the province; and representatives from the 21 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities throughout the country.

After the conference, the leading comrades including Li Desheng came to the public health and epidemic prevention departments in Linhe Township to carefully inspect or inquire about the methods of eliminating rats and the project of epidemic prevention. Meanwhile, they visited households to inquire of them about their work of eliminating rats, conducting agricultural and animal husbandry production, developing the diversified economy, and of carrying out the disposal of potable water, cooking work, and heating system.

Speaks on Plague Prevention

06221983 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1429 GMT 21 Jun 85

[By reporters Wang Ki, Lai Deming -- Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1749 GMT on 21 June carries a "public notice" requesting that the following report "not be printed for the time being" [zan huan jian bao 2543 4883 6005 1032]]

[Text] Changchun, 21 Jun (XINHUA) -- Addressing the 100 or so representatives attending the national conference on plague prevention held in Linhe Township, Daan County, Jilin, on 20 June, Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and head of the Leading Group for Prevention and Treatment of Endemic Disease under the CPC Central Committee; said: As long as plague is still found among rats, it poses a threat to human beings, and we can never afford to lower our guard or relax our efforts.

Li Desheng said: Plague is a virulent, contagious disease, which has repeatedly caused very grave disasters in the history of mankind. Owing to the leadership of the party and the people's government after the founding of New China, plague among the people was basically brought under control over a period of 5 to 6 years. As a result of the untiring efforts exerted by plague researchers as well as cadres and masses living in the plague zones to consolidate and develop this achievement over the past 30 years and more, the number of plague cases recurring among the people has continued to drop. In Linhe Township, Daan County, there has not been a single case of plague among the people in 26 years, and no plague has been found in rats for 26 years. Throughout 1984, there was not a single case of plague in our country. This is unprecedented ever since plague was first recorded in Chinese annals.

He said: Although tremendous successes have been achieved in plague prevention, by no means should we lower our guard or relax our efforts. As long as we persist in working hard over a long period, plague can be eradicated from our country.

Li Desheng emphatically pointed out: The key to successful plague prevention lies in leadership, and this is basic experience gained from many years of work. Comrades of the party Central Committee and other central departments have always attached great attention to plague prevention. Since the second half of 1984, leading central comrades Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, and Chen Yun have written inscriptions or letters to underscore the need to put endemic disease under control in order to benefit the people.

Not long ago, General Secretary Hu Yaobang also wrote an inscription, which read, "See off the plague god, and build a modern and powerful country," stressing the significance of bringing plague and other endemic disease under control. Party organizations and people's governments at all levels must strengthen their leadership over the work, place the prevention of plague and all other endemic disease on the agenda, and draw up effective prevention plans. We must improve work style, stop empty talk do more practical work, conduct investigation and study among the people in disease-affected areas, and supervise and inspect their work. Prevention work must also be properly reformed, and preventive measures must be implemented so as to keep up with the rapidly developing situation.

MEDAL RECIPIENTS' LETTER TO FRONTIER GUARDS

OW241127 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1223 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jun (XINHUA) -- The PLA representatives who were awarded gold medals as fine children from the frontiers have written a letter to young comrades-in-arms in the frontiers, urging them to not to forget the people's expectations and resolve to devote their lives to the frontiers.

Leading comrades of the Central Military Commission met with these fine children of the Army from the frontiers on the afternoon of 19 June. After this meeting, these representatives passed a letter to young comrades-in-arms of the whole Army stationed in the frontier and coastal defense areas. The letter says: We may be the medal recipients, but these medals do not belong to us alone. They belong to all comrades-in-arms fighting on the first line of the frontier and in coastal defense. In the past we did wonder if inland people knew that frontier fighters were enduring hardships and difficulties, shedding blood, and making sacrifices. Today, we have realized that the party is thinking of us all the time and the people have never forgotten about us.

The letter says: For decades, numerous fine young people of our Army voluntarily responded to the party's call, went to the frontiers and to wherever they were needed most, and worked hard, fought heroically, and even sacrificed their young lives there. From now on, we should still more firmly bear in mind the revolutionary soliders' sacred mission and glorious duty, ardently love the frontier mountains and waters as well as our fighting posts, and build an indestructible great wall with our sweat, blood, and flesh, trading our youth for the motherland's peace and tranquility. Where lies our happiness? It lies in the reunion of all families and the soaring of the prestige of our country and Army! This is our ideal and pursuit.

The letter says in conclusion. We frontier fighters must firmly keep in mind the trust of the party and people and make new contributions to defending and building the frontiers.

MAO ZHIYONG ON HUNAN REFORMS, IDEOLOGY, EDUCATION

HK170243 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] In his report to the fifth Hunan provincial party congress, Comrade Mao Zhiyong said that to reform the economic structure successfully, it is necessary to seriously implement the central guideline on acting unswervingly, fighting the first battle with caution, and being sure of victory; we must be unswerving regarding the general orientation and goal of reform, and cautious regarding specific measures and actions. The leaders at all levels must keep cool heads and lead the reforms in a sober way.

Mao Zhiyong said: The situation in reform in Hunan is good. Although some problems cropped up in economic life in the previous period, these were only problems on our way of advance. We must take a correct view of them and must certainly not waver in our resolve and confidence for reform. In guiding our work, we must boldly proceed from reality, acknowledge the discrepancies, and refrain from boasting, rushing headlong into mass action, drifting along with the tide, and treating all cases the same way regardless of circumstances. We must take a look at each step we advance, boldly carry out reforms that have been correctly identified, and refrain from hesitations and doubts. Where reforms have not been clearly identified, we must carry out investigation, study, and pilot project work. Leaders at all levels must go deep into the practice of reform, promptly sum up new experiences, study new problems, and advance in the course of exploration. We must as far as possible avoid upheavals and confusion.

We must continue to strengthen and perfect effective macroeconomic control and management, persistently carry out microeconomic invigoration, and make a success of macroeconomic management, to ensure the healthy development of reforms.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong also pointed out: The present reform of wages and prices must be strictly carried out in line with the plans of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. We must not just go our own way. We must strengthen supervision and control over market prices, and strictly ban indiscriminate and disguised price hikes that violate state regulations. State-owned commerce must participate in market regulation and judge the rights and wrongs of prices.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong stressed in his report: Strengthening ideological building centered on communist ideology is a long-term task for us. He said: Building a high degree of material civilization is a strategic principle for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Ideological and political work in the new period can only be strengthened, not weakened. Closely centering on the general task and goal of building the four modernizations, developing the productive forces, and achieving quadruplication, we must teach people to have ideals, morality, culture, and discipline. Ideals and discipline are particularly important. We must teach the masses to closely integrate the lofty ideal with the practice of revolution and construction, and to translate ideals into action. We should all work hard at our posts to accomplish the four modernizations.

We should ensure that everyone understands that strictly observing discipline is the guarantee for victory in reform and the four modernizations drive. The highest criterion for observing discipline is to resolutely uphold and implement the policies and laws of the party and state. We must step up education in revolutionary traditions, social morality, and business ethics. We must resolutely oppose erroneous ideas and behavior such as harming others and the public for the sake of private benefit, laziness, and looking for money in everything.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: We must do a careful job of ideological and political work in the course of reforms. At present we must conduct in-depth publicity on the reforms of wages and prices and the policies for enlivening the rural economy. We must clearly explain the state of the nation's resources to the masses and conduct education for them, in connection with reality, in daily life calculations, comparisons, and so on. We must apply the principle of clearing people's minds and correct the defects of acting in a simple and crude way and failing to stress practical results. We must give appropriate and convincing answers to the ideological questions raised among the people in the course of reform and economic construction. We must provide service and do good and practical deeds to conduct vivid and attractive ideological education for the masses. The movement of five stresses, four beauties, and three loves must be made a regular and systematic affair. The drive for joint building of spiritual civilization by Army and people must be conducted still more soundly and in greater depth. We must raise the building of civilized units, villages, towns, and cities to a new level. In particular, by the end of next year the six cities subordinate to the provincial authorities must score outstanding achievements in transforming their social mood.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong pointed out regarding the question of stepping up the building of socialist spiritual civilization: We must vigorously raise the development level of the province's science, technology, education, and all cultural undertakings, speed up the exploitation of brain-power, and cultivate and forge large numbers of talented people.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: Modern science and technology is the liveliest and most decisive factor in the new social productive forces. In accordance with the principle that economic construction must depend on science and technology and science and technology work must be geared to economic construction, we must get a serious grasp of science and technology work. We must resolutely implement the CPC Central Committee's decision on reform of the science and technology structure and get a proper and measured grasp of this reform. We must change the fund allocation system, open up the technological market, and strengthen the ability of the enterprises to digest and develop technology. We must reform the system of administering science and technology personnel. In accordance with the demands of economic development, we must formulate plans for science and technology development, have a clear idea on the goals of scientific and technological progress, and attach importance to the development of social science.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: Education is one of the strategic focal points in social and economic development and is the basis of exploiting brain-power. There can be no talent if there is no education. The party committees and government at all levels must profoundly understand the importance and urgency of developing and reforming education, resolutely implement the CPC Central Committee's decision on reform of the education structure, apply the proper foresight and energy to strengthen leadership, increase expenditure on education, and mobilize the enthusiasm of all levels and sectors to develop the cause of education.

We must introduce universal primary education throughout the province by 1988, and universal junior secondary education in all cities and in a number of counties with a relatively good economic and cultural foundation by about 1990. We must actively develop education for infants and special types of education, speed up the reform of the secondary education structure, and vigorously develop vocational and technical education. We must seriously grasp education for adults, carry out planned training of all personnel, and develop education by broadcast, night, and correspondence universities, encouraging people to become talented through self-study. We must take effective steps to support the rapid development of education in old revolutionary bases, minority-nationality areas, and remote and poor regions.

We must respect and support the honorable labor of the teachers and ensure that theirs become one of the professions most respected by the people.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong stressed in his report: A key that decides success or failure in socialist modernization is knowledge and talent. From the party to the whole of society, everyone must respect knowledge and talent.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: It is certainly not the case that there is no talent in Hunan. However, in the past much useful talent was not discovered, and the talents of many people were not brought into full play. As a result of readjusting the leadership groups and implementing the policies on intellectuals in recent years, there has been some improvement in the work of promoting and cultivating talented people, and the party organizations have gradually come to understand the importance of knowledge and talent.

However, both in understanding and in actual work, this problem is far from being solved. We must continue to eliminate leftist ideological influences, break out of the fetters of the small producer concept, wage struggle against all erroneous ideas and behavior in despising education, science, and culture, and discriminating against intellectuals, and strive to create an excellent atmosphere of respecting knowledge and talent in the whole party and the whole of society.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: In order to bring the enthusiasm of the intellectuals into full play, so that they can devote themselves to socialist modernization with minds at ease, it is essential to further implement the policies on intellectuals, regularly show concern for their growth and progress, and strive to improve their working and living conditions. We must tangibly solve some problems for them each year. We must establish the necessary spiritual and material reward systems, and give high rewards to those who have made great contributions.

Leaders at all levels must hold more heart-to-heart talks with intellectuals, listen to their views, and make friends with them. We must improve our administration of talented people and promote their rational mobility. We must actively train and bring in new talented people and, still more important, pay attention to rationally employing the existing talented people. We should encourage intellectuals to go to places of hardship and to places where the masses most need them, to bring their wisdom and talents into full play.

HUNAN REFORMS UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT SYSTEM

HK200839 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] From 15 to 17 June, the provincial student enrollment committee invited the representatives of 74 universities throughout the country to Changsha to hold a forum with the representatives from 124 middle schools throughout the province on recommending candidates for examinations. In 3 days, the universities accepted some 1,400 candidates recommended.

Such recommendation of candidates for examinations is an attempt at reform of the enrollment system for students in our province. Over the past 8 years since our country restored the system of examinations for higher education. when enrolling students, all universities have decided to admit or reject students according to their high or low marks in the unified examinations. But under this system, some candidates whose performances are consistently outstanding, lose some marks due to an accidental slip in the examination halls and fail to gain entrance to the universities.

To avoid this defect whereby an examination paper determines admittance and rejection, on the basis of a small-scale pilot project of recommending candidates for examinations last year, the provincial student enrollment committee has this year enlarged the scope of recommending candidates for examinations. Recommendations are made in accordance with the results of the students throughout their middle schooling and, in connection with the results of the pre-entrance examinations, all middle schools will recommend 5 to 10 percent of candidates for all universities. After strict examination, the universities will admit the good recommended students, who will account for 20 percent of the total number of students admitted in Hunan by the universities. All candidates who are recommended must enter the national unified examinations and can only be admitted by universities if they attain the minimum requirements.

HUBEI MEETING STRESSES SUMMER CROP PROCUREMENT

HK140257 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Excerpt] At a provincial meeting on the procurement of summer grain and oil crops, Vice Governor Guo Zhenqian praised Jingzhou and Xiaogan Prefectures for tapping potentials in capital and ensuring the procurement of these crops. He demanded that the province do everything possible to raise capital to buy all the grain and oil being sold by the peasants. The meeting concluded yesterday.

Guo Zhenqian said: Hubei has again reaped a bumper harvest of summer grain and oil crops. At present the peasants are very enthusiastic about selling grain and oil to the state. The government at all levels and the food departments must be sure to protect the peasants' enthusiasm. Deliveries covered by contracts should be procured at the reverse 3:7 ratio price. Deliveries not covered by contracts, whether of wheat or of other crops, must be actively purchased and sold by the food departments at negotiated prices. As long as the crops meet state quality standards, everything the peasants sell should be purchased. There should be no suspension, limits, or refusals in purchasing the crops.

BEIJING TO FURTHER IMPROVE PUBLIC ORDER

OW230252 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1535 GMT 21 Jun 85

[By reporter Zhou Kejin]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jun (XINHUA) -- In a bid to further promote a betterment of social ethics in the capital, the Beijing municipal party committee and the Beijing Municipal People's Government have decided to proceed soon with the improvement of order at sports stadiums, cultural places, recreation areas, and in shops and market places.

Though order at the public places in Beijing Municipality has shown some improvement in recent years, quite a few problems still exist. There have been many cases of public order being disrupted by a small minority. The main targets of the current order consolidation are: illegal resale of ballgame tickets, train or bus tickets, movie or theater tickets, or commemorative stamps at a profit; ration sale of high-grade commodities by using invalidated tickets [as received]; badgering or coercing foreigners to exchange foreign exchange certificates or other goods without regard to national honor and personal integrity; recording, reproducing, and distributing pornographic cassette tapes and videotapes; illegal holding of dancing parties for gain; illegal holding of dancing parties in disguised forms for money; seeking provocations, stirring up trouble, vandalism, and disturbing public order in public places.

The Beijing municipal party committee and the Beijing Municipal People's Government have issued a circular on this matter and have held a meeting of leading cadres, calling on various units to strengthen education on vocational ethics and construction in ideological style.

The administration departments at various levels should, by following the principle of "who is in charge, who accepts responsibility," seriously implement the responsibility system and strengthen day-to-day administration in strict accordance with the law. We should resolutely and sternly deal, in accordance with the law, with those people who engage in such illegal activities as reselling tickets, certificates, or negotiable securities at a profit at public places, and with those people who ride roughshod over people in the city.

BEIJING PROMOTES DIRECT FLOW OF FARM PRODUCTS

OW201401 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1306 GMT 18 Jun 85

[By reporter Yan Zhenguo]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Jun (XINHUA) -- At the first meeting held by the Beijing Municipal People's Government today to promote direct transactions between agricultural production and marketing units and facilities the ordering of goods, Huang Chao, vice mayor of Beijing Municipality, announced: "Units in Beijing proper which deal in, process, and consumer agricultural products may directly sign purchase contracts with peasants in suburban Beijing. At the same time, peasants may also voluntarily, and by various means, conclude contracts with concerned units for the sale and marketing of agricultural goods."

Attending today's meeting were some 500 representatives from 160 units, including central state organs, Beijing-based Army units, mining and industrial enterprises, universities and colleges, restaurants, grass-roots retail stores, as well as from agricultural production units in suburban districts and counties.

In his address, Huang Chao emphasized pointedly: The Beijing Municipal People's Government calls on all state-run commercial and nonstaple food departments to support production and marketing units engaged in direct transactions. Under no circumstances should they cut off or decrease supply of goods in great demand.

BEIJING MEETING ON JOBS FOR DEMOBILIZED TROOPS

OW211212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1135 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- More than 122,000 demobilized soldiers and officers have been placed in jobs in Beijing since 1980, a municipal meeting was told today.

Two-thirds of the demobilized soldiers, who lived in urban areas before their Army service, have been employed as drivers, factory workers, cooks and staff members in legal institutions, and one-third of them, who came into the Army from rural areas, have returned to their hometowns, with over 70 percent of them obtaining jobs in local enterprises, where they can put to use the skills they learned during their service.

The meeting was told that many of the demobilized soldiers have been promoted to leading positions in their work units, and some 100 others are attending courses at universities or colleges.

The retired officers volunteered mostly to help local neighborhood committees educate teenagers or offer other services for local residents.

The municipal civil administration bureau allocated more than 290,000 yuan to help build houses for ex-servicemen in the past two years. It also built more than 1,500 apartments for retired officers, in addition to two clubs in Beijing, and a rest home at the Beidaihe seaside resort.

A spokesman for the meeting said that arranging jobs for demobilized military personnel would be more difficult, following the decision to reduce the ranks of the People's Liberation Army by one million in the coming two years. He said that a special committee had been set up for handling this task, with a vice-mayor as its head and Army officers as its deputy heads. The spokesman said all the 19 districts and counties of the city would set up their own liaison offices to keep regular contacts with Army units where local youths are on active service.

In addition, he said, the city's civil administration bureau would start a citywide survey to ascertain the demand for staff by work units, and send teams to visit Army units and offer information on skills needed after service.

TIANJIN COMMENTATOR ON COMBATING EMPTY TALK

SK221132 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 85 p 1

[Contributing commentator's article: "Engage in Less Empty Talk, and Do More Practical Work"]

[Text] As Comrade Deng Xiaoping emphatically pointed out recently, the departments and localities, particularly the principal responsible comrades, should pay attention to "engaging in less empty talk and doing more practical work." Comrade Deng Xiaoping's words encompass both sincere meaning and earnest wishes, and hit the mark of current defects. Our leading cadres at all levels should profoundly discern his wishes and earnestly ponder their defects so as to examine or compare themselves with the directive and existing defects.

Over the past few years Tianjin Municipality has stressed the principle of doing more practical work along with implementing a series of principles and policies issued by the central authorities, and thus has scored gratifying achievements in conducting economic and urban construction, improving the people's livelihood, and in building spiritual civilization.

This has resulted in the steady upgrading of the prestige of the party and government, the further enhancement of the people's enthusiasm, and new progress in improving the standard of work and work style among leading cadres. Facts have shown that truly showing concern for the people's weal and woe and doing more practical work in a down-to-earth manner constitute the major momentum and basic experience for consolidating or developing the excellent situation and making a success of various work.

However, we should soberly note that a large number of comrades have not deeply understood this fundamental issue that has a vital bearing on the whole situation in the program of building the four modernizations and that the action of these comrades has not been sufficiently conscious. The leading comrades of some departments and units are still perpetrating serious malpractices, such as engaging in empty talk, indulging in formalism, not exerting genuine efforts, paying lipservice, and practicing fraud. They never study, never carry out investigations, never ponder the problem earnestly, but often engage in empty and specious talk and often tell lies. They are fond of convening meetings, particularly large-scale and long meetings, in order to meet the need of out-dated formulas and to seize a chance to make speeches. However, they never make preparations prior to the meeting, which results in discussion without a central subject or resolution. They often express their determination in words, go into action only by attending meetings, and often implement policies by writing reports. As a result, they never fulfill all their resolutions. As for the relationship among different departments, they never uphold the principle of mutual understanding and assistance. On the contrary, they often quibble endlessly over side issues. They often spend their precious time on endless disputes over trifles, such as kicking their responsibility back and forth like a ball, disputing over profits and position, and making comparisons between their merits and others' demerits. They only stress the practice of asking a favor or doing a favor and never stress the necessity of following principles.

As a result, they go everywhere all day long to look for persons to tell about their personal interest or others' shortcoming. Thus, not only the time of these persons has been wasted, but also the work of these leading comrades has been delayed. They hanker after establishing more organs and contend for adding more staffers. However, the more the simplification of organs has been carried out, the more an overstuffed situation takes shape. Thus, these organs have more staffers while more drives are being launched for simplifying administration, resulting in having more hands than needed, making trouble out of nothing, increasing more links and procedures, and lowering work efficiency. They concentrate their efforts on performing some window dressing busying themselves over others' wedding and funeral affairs, greeting or seeing visitors off, contending over appearing in public, and helping entertain the guest of honor at parties and meetings. They also contend to go abroad, and regard a trip to foreign countries as a treatment. Prior to leaving they talk in a big way on the importance of their trip in order to get permission. After returning home, they stress the importance of their trip. As a result, although they have made many trips to foreign countries, they have done very little concerning official work. If they always indulge in such ineffective activities during 24 hours of the day, we would like to ask whether they can devote their energy to work, study and to practical things except for time out to sleep and eat!

"Engaging in less empty talk and doing more practical work" is not only a matter of work style, but also concerns mental attitude and revolutionary determination. It is a matter of a sense of responsibility for the revolutionary cause. In the final analysis, it is a matter of world outlook. Therefore, to do a good job in building the four modernizations, it is imperative to resolutely deal with this problem.

HEAVY EXPENSES LEVIED ON HEILONGJIANG PEASANTS

OW231335 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1154 GMT 22 Jun 85

[By reporters Tan Peiquan, Zhang Guangyuan, and Peng Yi]

[Excerpts] Harbin, 22 Jun (XINHUA) -- During a visit to Heilongjiang's rural areas between April and May this year, the reporters discovered that in some localities, peasants were charged all sorts of fees in various names and heavy expenses were levied by collectives as a result of overestimating their prosperity.

In Gannan County, the peasants were levied 47 extra expenses, averaging 60 yuan per person per year and comprising 16 percent of the annual income. The peasants in Jixian County each had to pay more than 40 yuan extra, equivalent to one-tenth of the annual income. In the nine counties of Songhua Jiang prefecture, retention funds and overall planning funds collected from the peasants totaled 73 million yuan, but their extra expenses amounted to 80 million yuan.

Moreover, believing that the peasants were extremely rich, some leading organs and cadres rushed to set higher targets for production. Some counties formulated a plan that required their village and township enterprises to double their output value within a single year. Other counties called for increasing per capita annual income by 100 or 200 yuan. Still other counties issued slogans calling on peasant households to set up large hog or chicken farms in order to fulfill the gigantic goal of quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output value 8 or 12 years ahead of schedule.

All the extra expenses levied and high targets set for the peasants in some rural areas of Heilongjiang were caused mainly by certain "leftist" ideological influence, which incorrectly estimated the degree of the peasants' prosperity and their capability. According to the reporters' survey, although a number of prosperous peasant households did emerge in rural areas after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, they were, after all, only the minority among the peasants. Surveys conducted in 11 different types of counties and cities under the jurisdiction of Songhua Jiang, Suifeng, Qiqihar, and Jiamusi prefectures and cities showed that prosperous households with an average annual per capita income of 500 yuan or over number only 18 percent of the total farm households.

Local cadres and masses in Heilongjiang held that the majority of peasants have not yet achieved real prosperity and that all sorts of expenses levied on them are beyond their capability. A few farm households that have become well off have only achieved a low level of prosperity. There is a long way before they will become comparatively better off. Therefore, while implementing the rural economic policies and formulating plans for rural development, it is necessary to proceed from the peasants' economic capability and do things within their limit and according to the reality of each locality.

GANSU ELECTS DELEGATES TO NATIONAL PARTY CONFERENCE

HK200155 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The fourth enlarged plenary session of the sixth Gansu Provincial CPC Committee was convened in Lanzhou on 19 June, with Secretary Li Ziqi presiding. In accordance with the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee on convening a national conference of party delegates this year, after full discussion the meeting elected the delegates to attend this conference.

The session discussed and approved the appointment of (Wang Huacheng) as a member of the provincial CPC Committee. It elected by secret ballot (Li Gui), (Yang Zuolin), (Yang Juesi), (Qi Shanghe), (Yan Sanzhong), and (Cui Guoquan) as additional and replacement members of the committee.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi spoke on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee in reviewing the work of the first half of the year and outlining the tasks for the second half. Comrade Li Ziqi said: In the past half-year, the party organizations at all levels in the province have led the party members and the masses of all nationalities to seriously center their work on the tasks proposed by the provincial CPC Committee. Notable achievements have been scored. The province's political situation is stable, while the economy is developing in a coordinated way. The entire situation is getting better and better.

He said: In the face of the fine situation, we must certainly not be content with the achievements and become blindly optimistic, slack, and relaxed. We must unite as one, work in concert, brace our spirits, improve our work, and ensure that our work in the second half of the year is even better than in the first half and that work this year is done better than last year. On the tasks for the second half of the year, Comrade Li Ziqi proposed:

1. We must do still better in economic work. We must strive to achieve new records in the main economic indexes.
2. In opening up to the world in an all-round way, we must vigorously carry out reform of the economic structure with the focus on the cities.
3. We must be cautious and steady in carrying out reforms of wages and prices, and ensure that victory is won.
4. We must speed up the reforms of science and technology and education to meet the needs of economic development.
5. We must do a good job in the first group of units in second-stage party rectification. We must also step up meticulous guidance for the second group of units in the second stage.

Comrade Li Ziqi demanded that the party organizations at all levels make efforts to improve their work style, utter less empty talk, and do more practical work. They should grasp the building of material civilization with one hand and the building of spiritual civilization with the other, and further consolidate and develop the excellent situation.

GANSU RALLY ON BANNING PORNOGRAPHY, IMPROVING ORDER

HK211310 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 June, the Gansu and Lanzhou CPC Committee held a mobilization rally on thoroughly banning pornography and further improving public order.

Some 1,500 representatives of Lanzhou units at and above the county level attended the rally. Wang Jintang, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of Lanzhou CPC Committee, presided over the rally. Li Fusheng, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee Political and Legal Committee, conveyed the spirit of instructions from the CPC Central Committee and State Council departments concerned on banning pornography. Lu Kejian, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech on banning pornography in the province.

Lu Kejian said in his speech: In recent years, illegal and criminal activities of smuggling and producing pornographic items have developed in many places in the province. This includes the dubbing, sale and propagation of pornographic items. These activities corrode the people's thinking, corrupt social values, poison the minds of young people, undermine the building of socialist spiritual civilization, breed crimes, and jeopardize public security. These activities have already touched off strong resentment among the masses. They urge the political and legal departments to deal with them according to law.

In order to protect the political and mental health of the masses, particularly of the young people, to safeguard public security and to ensure smooth progress in the building of socialist spiritual civilization, Comrade Lu Kejian urged party committees and government departments at all levels to resolutely implement the regulations of the State Council on seriously banning pornography, as well as to act in the spirit of the instructions from the central departments concerned. The committees and departments should pool the strength of social sectors and mobilize the masses to do well in education and propaganda work. The committees and departments should whip up the opinion that the propagation of pornography is harmful, the act of reading or watching pornographic items is shameful, and the move of reporting pornography is a meritorious one. Party committees and government departments at all levels must really attach great importance to this matter, and adopt resolute measures. The political and legal departments in various localities must regard the practice of banning pornography as an important part of the move to seriously attack crime. They should seriously go after criminals who smuggle, produce, dub, or propagate pornographic items. They should promptly, resolutely check the unhealthy tendency of propagating pornographic items, and strive to further improve public security.

SHAANXI APPOINTS TWO ADDITIONAL VICE GOVERNORS

HK220357 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The 13th meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress concluded in Xian yesterday afternoon. The meeting heard reports on price reform and tourism work.

In accordance with the proposal of governor Li Qingwei, the meeting elected Zeng Shenda and (Zhang Boqing) as additional vice governors of Shaanxi.

Vice Chairman Li Lianbi presided and spoke at the meeting. He said: We must have full understanding of the significance of price reforms. At present there are still tendencies of hiking prices. Unhealthy trends of indiscriminately raising prices and imposing charges have by no means been fundamentally solved. The leaders at all levels must keep clear heads, step up investigation and study, watch the market trends, and take steps to solve the problems properly.

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANKI MEETING ON PROCUREMENT OF SUMMER GRAIN

HK210550 Xian Shaanki Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] On 18 June, the provincial food bureau held a meeting to discuss relevant policies on the procurement of summer grain and the problems of how to resolve peasants' difficulties in selling grain.

Vice Governor Zhang Bin attended the meeting and spoke. He said: Food departments must vigorously reform the method of the procurement of grain and must make it easy as far as possible for peasants to sell grain. Other departments such as agricultural banks, and so on, must also vigorously help the food departments to do procurement work well.

Vice Governor Zhang Bin also pointed out: Peasant households must fulfill their contracts for selling ordered grain, before they can sell their grain on the market. After they fulfill their contracts for selling grain ordered, then, they can buy and sell it freely.

It is known that this year the grain stations in all places in our province are prepared to adopt the method of early purchasing of next spring's grain by contract and of setting up procurement points to solve the problems of peasants' difficulties in selling grain.

XINJIANG CIRCULAR ON FREQUENCY OF BUSINESS TRIPS

HK210950 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] The regional people's government office recently issued a circular urging all localities and departments throughout the region to strengthen their examination and supervision over the frequency of making business trips and making trips by air.

The circular pointed out: Recently, the region's frequency of making business trips by air has been on the increase. The trips were made in the name of investigation, studying, visiting and so on, disregarding the order of importance and urgency. When convening conferences, some departments and bureaus arbitrarily approved their subordinates travel to conferences by air, thereby increasing the burden on civil aviation and relevant administrative expenses.

In order to follow the spirit of the central instruction on reducing administrative expenses, the circular urged all localities and departments to seriously reduce the number of people making business trips to other places in China in the name of investigation, studying and visiting. They should not send personnel to other places whenever it can be solved by mail, or when it is not necessary. They should strictly examine applications for making business trips before giving approval. When it is necessary to make business trips, personnel should travel by rail or plane strictly in accordance with regulations. All localities and departments should seriously deal with those people who have gone sight-seeing under all sorts of pretexts and at the expense of the state. The financial departments at various levels have the right to not reimburse expenses that violate financial regulations.

COMMENTARY NOTES CHIANG'S HEALTH, VIGOR

OW230358 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] President Chiang Ching-kuo made an unheralded inspection tour of Matsu last week, which brought cheers to the garrison troops and civilian population on the off-shore bastion while effectively quieting rumors about his health. The presidential tour also highlighted the Republic of China's determination to resist Peking's attempt at invasion.

The president journeyed to Matsu last Thursday aboard a naval ship in the rough sea whipped up the strong winds of the gale proportions in the midst of torrential rain. Even younger men could have found the voyage a challenging one under such conditions. But President Chiang showed no signs of fatigue as he traveled every nook and corner of the islet over the heavy terrain to talk to soldiers in fortresses and barracks and shook hands with civilians who came out to greet him in high spirits whenever he showed up. After an overnight stay on Matsu, President Chiang returned to Taipei the next day aboard the same warship to continue his busy daily routines in the presidential office.

While the president's trip on Matsu gave a morale boost to the soldiers and the civilians there, what he saw on Matsu also gave him renewed confidence in leading the nation to final victory. Originally a group of barren islets populated by several thousand poor fishermen, Matsu today has become another park at sea like Kinmen in the south. The islets are now covered by trees and other vegetation. Despite the rough, heavy terrain, the garrison troops have removed a large hill to build a wharf for fishing boats, enabling local fishermen to greatly increase their catch. The soldiers also built paved roads leading to every village and defense fortification on the islet and solved the drinking water problem by building two fairly large reservoirs.

Small wonder that President Chiang Ching-kuo completed his arduous inspection trip on Matsu in a cheerful mood, which will certainly inspire the 19 million people of free China to still greater heights under his leadership.

PROSPECTS FOR INCREASED PROTESTS OVER REFORMS

HK240425 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Jun 85 p 10

[By K.C. Tsang]

[Text] With more liberal social and economic reforms set in motion, China is likely to experience more protests in the future. The series of events in Tianjin and Shaanxi recently coupled with the soccer riots in Beijing only serve to signal some fundamental changes to the social behaviour of the Chinese public in line with rapid changes in the country. The problem being faced by the country is that while protests such as those staged outside government buildings in the capital a few weeks ago reflect the need for the government to rectify mistakes in policies adopted in the past, they should realise that a more liberal economy is having an impact on cities, towns and villages, resulting in higher expectations as the concept of "each according to his own ability" begins to result in substantive economic gains for hard work.

The authorities, central and local, will have to cope with the problem at two levels -- redressing mistakes left by the excesses of policies in the past and tackling increasing demands for higher living standards. Grievances may easily be transformed into acts of protest if experiences in rapidly developing cities can be used as a guide. And judging from official reactions in recent months, the authorities have apparently learnt to face the problems, treating them more as social grievances -- or a social phenomenon in an age of rapid economic and social development -- than as a challenge of a strictly political nature to authority.

There are indeed positive signs that can be read from the various protests themselves, although the way the Beijing problem was handled, especially at the start of the event, sometimes left much to be desired. Undoubtedly there has been a subtle change in thinking towards such social actions, with officials becoming more tolerant than in the past. Such official sensitivity could be seen in an encounter between Chinese officials and Hong Kong journalists on a recent tour of coastal cities. On one occasion, the journalists were asked privately for their comments on the way the Chinese authorities handled a series of protests by a group of people in Beijing in May. The protests suggested that freedom of action in the country was now greater than ever before.

Previously, such actions would have invariably been branded as counter-revolutionary, which is interpreted as a serious crime against the state. Without relaxations in the control of group behaviour, it is unlikely that the protests would have taken place. The question to be answered is whether the powers that be moved quickly enough to deal with the new situation. In this respects, what is significant is how enlightened the authorities and the Chinese media will become.

Take, for instance, the case of the "rusticated youths" from Shanxi, who staged a week-long protest outside a government building in April, demanding that they be allowed to return to the capital. The youths were among thousands, if not millions, of young people sent to the countryside while radical policies had their days in China. Some concessions were made afterwards, allowing for special cases such as the ill and the elderly as well as those who have found jobs for themselves to resettle in Beijing. Understandably, it is simply impossible for the authorities to settle the problem by allowing the dislocated population to return to their native places, as this would cause serious disruption of the economy since jobs would have to be found for them.

But throughout the whole incident, there was little analysis of the problem in the capital's press and the protest was in fact met with outright condemnation by the authorities at the start.

However, the hard line later gave way later to a more receptive attitude, resulting in concessions and the voluntary dispersal of the crowd. The incident revealed clearly a lack of tact in the initial stages, but reason came to prevail after investigations into the grievances were completed.

The Beijing soccer riots was a phenomenon which would never have taken place in the days when radical policies dominated. The outburst of violence which followed China's defeat by Hong Kong in a World Cup qualifying match was a spontaneous group reaction rather than an orchestrated act with a political motive. The fact that the mob's frustration was allowed to spill over highlighted the absence of rigid crowd control at sports events. This was clearly a complete departure from the traditional approach of selected audiences at national events.

The international dimension of the outburst against the Hong Kong team induced the Chinese authorities to treat the matter with extreme care, as feelings in Hong Kong were running quite high. Stiff penalties subsequently meted out to the troublemakers should not have come as a surprise.

On the other hand, the outburst against the Hong Kong team would not have occurred if the Beijing media had done a proper job to give a correct analysis to soccer fans before the match, objectively assessing the chances of both teams. This shows that an ill-informed audience may harbour false expectations, which may again transpire into desperate acts when the reality suddenly befalls them.

In an age when competitiveness is a virtue in all aspects of life, the behaviour of sports crowds will be much influenced by results, whose merits and demerits they share with the players. False expectations arising from lack of information or misinformation can be dangerous in such cases.

The latest protests by workers in Tianjin demanding higher pay reflects their frustrated hopes for raising their standard of living. Another protest, which turned into a riot, concerned the failure of the government to return a piece of requisitioned land in Shaanxi after a proposed project was shelved. It was also a reflection of common people fighting for their rights. In the first case, it is a matter of priority in the allocation of resources. The Tianjin authorities, like their counterparts in other cities, may not be able to comply with all the demands, but the way the protest was handled could have deep repercussions to the community, which is becoming more conscious of the merits of high living standards. The demand for high wages is natural given the current price reforms which have eaten into workers' pay. The clash over land requisition is a problem of development common not just to China but to other countries, and indeed under a law promulgated in 1982, the government is empowered to resume land for public use.

Regardless of who is in the right, the situation is that the peasants, who rate economic performance or gains above anything else these days, are keenly aware of their rights in improving their lot. In both cases, the authorities have so far not resorted to political struggles, which in the past invariable resulted in branding "troublemakers" counter-revolutionaries.

Unquestionably the series of protests, which erupted among different groups for different reasons, reflects a change in the behaviour of the Chinese public. This is by no means an unhealthy development in a country where not long ago expectations for a better standard of living were simple non-existent. In an environment that is increasingly liberal, the Chinese Government is likely to encounter acts of protest from the people who are aspiring to further improve their living standards.

In all this, the Chinese authorities need not only patience but also a more open-minded approach, otherwise they may face the prospect of turning ordinary acts of venting grievances into acts of violent clampdowns.

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES SHENZHEN SPECIAL CURRENCY

HK240443 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD (BUSINESS STANDARD Supplement) in English 24 Jun 85
p 1

[By business editor K. Gopinath]

[Text] A special currency for Shenzhen, which has been the subject of much speculation, is to become a reality before the end of the year. State Council, the supreme legislative body of China, has approved this rather revolutionary proposal and has asked the government's fiscal departments and the Bank of China to work out the details. Details of this monetisation move are expected to be made public in November, about the same time when China unveils the fine print for its Seventh Five Year Plan (1986-90). The new monetisation move is easily the most controversial fiscal act China has undertaken since it opened its borders to foreign investment. It is aimed at combating a series of problems peculiar to special economic zones [SEZ] in general and Shenzhen in particular. If the special currency proves to be feasible in Shenzhen, it will be extended to other SEZs by the end of 1986. The other zones, all in southern China, are Zhuhai next to Macao, Shantou and Xiamen.

One of the primary aims of the new currency is to pinpoint accounting procedures. Since the currency is strictly limited to the SEZ, the official thinking goes, the Shenzhen authorities will be able to accurately figure out their balance of payment and movement of goods and services. Beijing authorities are also hoping that the special currency will drastically reduce smuggling and bring monetary stability to the fast-growing SEZ located just across from Hong Kong. Cross-border smuggling between Hong Kong and Shenzhen has reached epidemic proportions, fuelling localised inflation and currency speculation. The relative wealth of Shenzhen has also attracted a number of sharp operators from other Chinese urban centres intent on laundering their monies through the present catch-as-catch-can situation in Shenzhen.

This controversial move is bound to generate more confusion in Shenzhen where three monetary units are already circulating. The official currencies of Shenzhen are the currency of China, renminbi yuan, and the "foreign exchange certificate [FEC]" which one gets in lieu of foreign money. But the Hong Kong dollar is very much alive and well in Shenzhen and is the unofficial third currency of the SEZ. The RMB is the least desired of all currencies and is subject to heavy speculation. The FECs are highly desired and play a major role in the flourishing nationwide black market. Hong Kong dollar runs a close second for favouritism with businessmen and smugglers.

Shenzhen, established in 1979 as one of the four zones offering special incentives for foreign businessmen, has already attracted US\$500 million in foreign currency commitments. The 328 sq km zone which resembles a boom town, bristles with highrise buildings and has China's tallest skyscraper at 53 storeys.

Some of the Hong Kong-based businessmen trading with Shenzhen felt that vast confusion is the likely result of the new currency, at least in the introductory states. Since this special currency is also subject to market pressures, inflation and speculation are likely to follow before and immediately after its introduction.

Beijing will also have a tough time justifying the new monetising policy to the rest of the country. By implication the new currency will have a privileged status and is certain to deepen the existing monetary imbalances within the country.

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